The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1903. NO. 30

LOCAL NOTES.

—Friday will be Arbor day.

—Fodder twine at Wright & Dell's.

—Fresh beef and creamery butter at O'Connors'.

—Mrs. J. W. Fisher, of Newport, Tennessee, is visiting friends at Saltillo.

—H. M. Dunlap, of near New Grenada, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday.

—Bruce Yocum left last Saturday on a week's visit to friends in Pittsburg and New Castle.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Harrisburg will preach in the Mapleton M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Sue Spangler and Luther Saylor, of Cassville, were guests of G. D. Wood and wife over Sunday.

—Preaching service in the U. B. church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, pastor.

—Robert H. and Jesse E. Brumbaugh, of Juniata, spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Alice Miller, of Bellwood, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamberson, over Sunday.

—Mrs. George W. Daugharty, of Clearfield, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. B. Niece, for the pest few days.

—Rev. W. F. Gilbert last Thursday moved his family from Franklin county to the U. B. parsonage in Mapleton.

—Charles Jones, wife and child, of Altoona, spent several days of the past week with friends in Mapleton and Union township.

—The PennsylvaniaRailroad company, in reducing the working force last Thursday laid off ten freight crews on the middle division.

—Miss Minnie Lightner, of Saltillo, is spending a few days with her friends Misses Myrtle Dubbs and Bertha Gern. —Thursday's *Altoona Tribune.*

—For a pleasant physic take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam; J. O. Heaton, Cassville.

—Mrs O. H. Long and daughter, of Alexandria, spent a part of Thursday and Friday with friends in Mapleton. They were returning from a visit to friends at Port Royal.

—G. F. DeForest and family, Mrs. F.W. Miller and children, Miss Grace Bunn and Miss Kate Hollingshead, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Niece.

—A. M. Dell, the blacksmith, will be absent from his shop from Thursday morning till Saturday evening of this week. His patrons will please note the fact and be governed accordingly.

—Miss Laura Mae Edgein has in stock all the late and up-to-date fall millinery, also ladies' furnishings such as shawls, golf gloves, corsets and numerous other articles. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—Rev. J. M. Yingling, of Cumberland, Md., the Methodist Protestant preacher who has married several thousand couples of eloping lovers, last Wednesday was married to Miss Ella N. Horsey, of Laurel, Delaware.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wylie Gill, of East Pittsburg, are the guest of the bride's aunt, Mrs. N. A. Utts, of Mapleton. Mrs. Gill was formerly Miss Bertha Lewis and has many friends in this vicinity. They were married at Lewistown last week.

—Last Saturday the Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel* commenced the publication of a daily edition. The initial number is very creditable and we hope the venture may have the financial support it merits.

—A case of scarlet fever at the home of Lewis Esworthy on Chestnut street was reported last Thursday evening and the premises were promptly quarantined. The patient is a little boy and is convalescing.

—Mrs. Emaline Dell last Thursday moved from Union township to G. W. Wright's tenant house on Grant street. Her son, H. E. Dell, and his daughter, of Altoona, have been spending the past few days with her.

—The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegaph* of last Friday says: Miss Mary White, a resident of Huntingdon, Pa., became ill at Altoona, while on her way to Pittsburg yesterday. She was placed in a Pullman car and upon her arrival in the city went to the office of a Penn avenue physician. The discovery was made that she had smallpox and she went at once to the pesthouse."

—Rev. J. H. Ake and John G. Gillam left on Monday to attend the great missionary convention of the M. E. church which is being held in Philadelphia this week. Mr. Gillam will purchase winter goods while in the city.

—Sea shore express narrowly escaped being wrecked just west of this station Sunday morning by the breaking of a wheel on one of the coaches. The damaged coach was cut out and returned to Huntingdon and the train proceeded eastward.

—During the prevalence of a storm last Wednesday, Namoi Delozier, the 3-year-old daughter of George C. Delozier, of Juniata, while sitting on the steps of her home was struck by the limb of a shade tree which was blown off and her skull was fractured. She lived but a few hours.

—Rev. R. Jamieson last Tuesday moved his family from Mapleton to Woodland, to which pastorate he was appointed at the recent session of the U. B. conference. They are very fine people and good neighbors and we are sorry it was necessary for them to move away. We wish them a pleasant sojourn in their new home.

—H. A. Leiter, a brakeman on the middle division, residing at Harrisburg, narrowly escaped death at Mill Creek on Sunday afternoon. He was knocked from the engine hauling his train by the door of the fire box flying open. Fortunately the train was not running fast and he escaped with a contusion of the right thigh and a laceration of the right arm.

—A costly freight wreck was caused a short distance east of Spruce Creek at 3.15 o'clock Saturday morning by the breaking of the flange on a wheel on a car of an east bound freight train. Fifteen cars were piled up, all tracks blocked and traffic suspended for several hours over the main line. The Petersburg cut-off was used for passenger traffic and the east and west bound trains passed the wreck by this route. All were delayed a short time.

—John W. Baith, of Altoona, came to Mapleton on Saturday en route to his former home in Cass township, returning on Sunday. Mr. Baith is engaged in contracting in the Mountain city and has been very successful. He has built several houses this season and has two more under way. Aside from this he has been buying and selling some real estate. Mrs. Baith has been with her mother in Cass township for the past few weeks, the latter being in ill health.

—Earl Foust, son of H. D. Foust, of Henderson township, was accidently shot Saturday afternoon by another young man named Hetrick. Eighteen No. 4 shot lodged in young Foust's body and limbs two of which struck directly over the heart but did not penetrate and two entered the abdomen. Dr. G. W. Simpson being summoned extracted five superficial ones. The young man's condition at this writing does not appear to be critical but he is not out of danger.

—J. Howard Shimer, wife and son, and John Shimer, of McKees Rocks, stopped Sunday night in Mapleton, on their way for a ten days' visit to their former home at McConnellsburg. The Messrs. Shimer both hold good positions with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad and are taking their vacation at this time in order to relieve the forests and thickets of Fulton county of some of the surplus rabbits and squirrels. We wish them success. They expect to return to Mapleton next week, on their way home.

—In speaking of the wonderful development of the coal interests in Cambria county, Mr. Porter Kinports, of Cherry Tree, makes the sweeping statement that in his estimation there is not enough timber standing to-day in the northern part of Cambria county to supply the mine ties, mine props and lumber for the miners' houses for the next five years. The demand for lumber for mines in that county has been enormous lately, as new drifts are being opened steadily and large quantities of the black diamonds mined.

—Mr. Henry F. Hanna, of Baltimore, and Mr. Fields, of Hancock, Maryland, were visitors to Mapleton Tuesday of last week. Mr. Hanna is an official in the American Pottery Supply Company of Baltimore and both are members of the West Virginia Sand Company with works at Hancock and Berkley Springs. Their works have a capacity of three hundred tons per day and they are desirous of starting a plant on the Pennsylvania railroad in order to reach trade on this line. They think Mapleton the best point and may locate a plant here.

—James F. Bathurst and wife, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. M. Menold, of Mill Creek, were guests of D. B. Miller and wife yesterday. Mr. Bathurst is a veteran of the civil war and was at one time sheriff of Huntingdon county. He and his wife have many friends in this county who are always glad to see them.

—An order recently issued on the Philadelphia and Reading railway requires that each passenger trainman shall go on duty provided with a bunch of waste, with which, just prior to stopping at a station, he shall wipe perfectly clean the railings and handles around the steps of the coaches. The object is to keep the rails clean, particularly in stormy weather, when they get wet and grimy so that passengers in getting on and off the trains frequently soil their gloves or other wearing apparel. The order applies to both local and through trains. Such a regulation, it is said, has never before been put in force on any railroad as applying to general service.

Prizes Awarded.

The general managers' annual inspection of the Pennsylvania main lines between Jersey City and Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Washington was completed Wednesday afternoon and was followed by the announcement of the award of prizes to the supervisors, assistant supervisors and one subdivison foreman, as follows:

First, the premium of $1,200 for the best line and surface during the entire year, was awarded to supervisor's division G, New York division, as follows: $700 to Supervisor J. J. Rhoads, and $500 to assistant Supervisor W. G. Shaner.

Second, the premiums of $800, $500 to the supervisor and $300 to the assistant supervisor, for the best line and surface during the entire year, on each of the following main line superintendents' divisions, as follows: Philadelphia division, $500 to Supervisor J. J. Keenan and $300 to Assistant Supervisor C. P. Cook; middle division, $500 to Supervisor F. T. Hepburn and $300 to Assistant Supervisor J. S. Shimmel; Pittsburg division, $500 to Supervisor C. R. McMillan, and $300 to Assistant Supervisor W. J. Green; Maryland division, $500 to Supervisor R. McClinton and $300 to Assistant Supervisor R. G. Goldsborough.

Do good—It Pays.

A Chicago man has observed that, "Good deeds are better than real estate deeds —some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly lose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say: "My good friend, cheer up. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cold, and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me out many a time." Sold by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Smallpox in Suburbs

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, residing at Stone Creek, a suburb of Huntingdon, is confined to her home with a disease that has been diagnosed as smallpox. She is not confined to bed but her body is covered with scabs. A quarantine was established a few days ago, with three officers in charge, each taking a turn of eight hours a day.—*Globe.*

Saves Two from Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Trial bottles free.

Let Us Have It.

There i$ a little matter to which THE ITEM beg$ to call the attention of $ome of it$ ubcriber$. We really hate to $peak of it, but $ome have $eemingly allowed it to $lip their mind$. To u$ it i$ a very important i$$ue; in fact it'$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We won't $peak further on the $ubject. Perhap$ you may have already gue$$ed the drift of our remark$.

Alfred Lamberson.

Alfred Lamberson died at his home in Mapleton at 3.40 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 13, 1903, aged 70 years, 2 months and 2 days. He had been in ill health for a couple of years past but no one supposed the end was so near and the announcement of his death yesterday morning was quite a shock.

Mr. Lamberson was born in Springfield township August 11, 1833. August 5, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Johns. They commenced housekeeping in Springfield township but in April, 1859, moved to Mapleton where they have since resided. He held a number of borough offices and was always faithful in the performance of his duties. He was a carpenter by trade and took an active interest in politics. In 1864, Mr. Lamberson offered his services to his country and March 9, 1864, was mustered in as Corporal of Co. D, 184th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service July 14, 1865, near Washington. March 23, 1887, he was initiated as one of the charter members of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., with which organization he has since been affiliated.

Mr. Lamberson was highly esteemed by his neighbors and in his home life he was indulgent. Being one of the original settlers in Mapleton he commanded the respect of the younger people. He is survived by his wife, three sons and seven daughters. One son and one daughter died in infancy. The surviving children are Mrs. Alice Miller and Mrs. Blanche Miller, of Bellwood, Joshua, of Frugality, Cambria county, John, of Mapleton, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield, of Pittsburg, Harry, of Trough Creek, Mrs. Jennie Brown, of Duquesne, Mrs. Clara Hazlett, of Pittsburg, Mrs. Letitia Bailey, of Mapleton, and Mrs. Grace Corbin, of Huntingdon. He is also survived by two sisters and four brothers. They are Mrs. Matilda Nunemaker, of Springfield township, Mrs. Rose Ann Hagans, of Iowa, Jackson Lamberson, of Huntingdon, David Lamberson, of Harrisburg, George Lamberson, of Duquesne, and Abram Lamberson, of Orbisonia.

Funeral services, conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, will be held at the house at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, after which the remains will be interred in the old cemetery.

Magnetism.

It is not generally known, but often when a man's watch refuses to keep good time, the fact is due to the magnetism of his body, says the *New York Telegram.* This is vouched for by a well known Jeweler who, in talking to a customer recently, declared the electricity in the body sometimes makes it impossible for a man to get any use from a watch that is not nonmagnetic.

"I had one customer" the jeweler said, who had trouble with his watch for years, and when he purchased a new and more expensive one he had no better luck. Finally, after he had left other jewelers in disgust, he came to me. I tested him with several watches, and then decided that the trouble was with him and not with the watches. He has a non-magnetic watch now, and it keeps perfect time.

It is a thing I do not understand, but the electricity in the human body certainly has an effect upon watches. Generally the effect is too small to be noticed, but I know of one man who cannot carry an ordinary watch and keep it going. It invariably stops after he has worn it a few days and refuses to run. When I carry it it keeps excellent time. The magnetism in different persons varies to a marked degree, and often one man can carry a watch and have it keep good time, when another person would find the same watch useless. If a man has a good watch and it fails to keep good time he can be pretty sure it is because his body is too heavily charged with electricity."

REDUCED RATES TO HARRISBURG.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Supreme Castle, K. G. E.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Supreme Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., October 13 to 19, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Harrisburg, October 12 to 19 good to return until October 20, inclusive, from all stations upon its lines in the state of Pennsylvania, at *reduced rates* (minimum rate, 25 cents).

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting National Bankers' Association.

On account of the meeting of the National Bankers' association, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 20 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

This tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, Wednesday, October 14, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. A quick run westward to San Francisco will be made, via Chicago, Omaha, Chyenne, and Ogden.

Five days will be devoted to San Francisco. Returning, the special train will run to Los Angeles, where two days will be spent among the resorts of Southern California. Santa Barbara, Del Monte, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and St. Louis will be visited on the journey eastward. The party will reach New York on the evening of November 4.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for eighteen days, except five days spent in San Francisco, $190.

Rates from Pittsburg will be $5 less.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 10-7-3t

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomache disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Only 50c.

School Report.

Following is the report of Three Springs borough school for first month ending Friday, October 9, 1903:

Per cent. of attendance, males 98, females 98. The following named pupils were present each day during the month: Carl Park, Roland Bergstresser, Arthur Brown, Norman Stevens, Harry Starr, Elmer Wilson, Herbert Cornelius, Orin Park, Daisy Doyle, Inez Starr, Pauline Doyle, Ida Stevens, Mary Stevens, Maud Starr, Nora Wilson, Helen Wilson, Margaret Park, Aura Park, Edwina Park, Onetta Brown, Hazel Doyle, Edna Cohick, Elizabeth Cromwell. C. P. Peck, teacher.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Rebecca S. Calvin et al. to Kulp Lumber Co., property in Jackson township. Consideration $50.

Almira Hamor et al. to S. M. Winters, property in Porter township. Consideration $136.89.

Harry M. Abbot and wife to Annie M. Long, property in Carbon township. Consideration $600.

George W. Reed and wife to Samuel Parks, property in Juniata township. Consideration $300.

James T. Cummins et al. to Cyrus S. Cummins, property in Jackson township. Consideration $2500.

Leonard K. Crotsley et al. to Ellen Crotsley, property in Cass township. Consideration $276.

L. D. Kreiger and wife to Mary E. Kreiger, property in Lincoln township. Consideration $79.69.

John Wilson et al. to Thomas J. Swiler, property in Brady township. Consideration $123.

S. S. Strain and wtfe to Jane Cutshall, property in Springfield township. Consideration $35.

Nannie B. Anderson and husdand to John S. Blair property in Carbon township. Consideration $200.

Mary E. C. Lotz et al., executors, to J. Benton Doyle, property in Shirley township. Consideration $1275.

Catherine Snare et al. to John W. Bumgardner, property in Tod township. Consideration $650.

A. C. Hileman and wife to Jacob Gabert, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $1900.

Wealthy L. Baird et al. to John C. Lotz, property in Shirley township. Consideration $1000.

Daniel C. Appleby et al. to John C. Taylor, property in Dublin township. Consideration $500.

John K. Dick and wife to John W. Mattern, property in Huntington. Consideratiou $2500.

POVERTY AND WEALTH.

The stork flew over a town one day,
And back of each wing an infant lay;
One to a rich man's home he brought,
And one he left at a laborer's cot.
The rich man said, "My son shall be
A lordly ruler o'er land and sea."
The laborer sighed, " 'Tis the good God's will
That I have another mouth to fill."

The rich man's son grew strong and fair,
And proud, with the pride of a millionaire.
His motto in life was, "Live while you may,"
And he crowded years in a single day.
He bought position and name and place,
And he bought him a wife with a handsome face,
He journeyed o'er the whole wide world,
But discontent in his heart lay curled,
Like a serpent hidden in leaves and moss,
And life seemed hollow and gold was dross.
He scoffed at Woman, and doubted God.
And died like a beast and went back to the sod.

The son of the laborer tilled the soil,
And thanked God daily for health and toil;
He wedded for love in his youthful prime,
And two lives chorded in tune and time;
His wants were simple, and simple his creed,
To trust God fully—it served his need,
And lightened his labor, and helped him to die,
With a smile on his lips and a hope in his eye.
When all is over and all is done,
Now, which of these men was the richer one?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A CUP OF COFFEE.

By Hero Strong.

"Ten minutes for refreshments!" sang out the conductor, with a grandiloquent air, as if he were conscious of enunciating a very highly important truth, when he knew and every one else knew, that he was telling a downright falsehood, for the ten minutes promised would dwindle into five, and then the warning bell would be struck, and lunchless passengers would boil their throats with scalding tea and coffee, and rush for their seats with the comfortable impression that they had drank it, and saved their money, even if they had got their throats scalded.

George Rossmore knew very well that there would not be half time enough to eat anything in a Christian manner, for he had traveled a great deal in his life; but his head ached, and he was out of sorts generally, and a cup of coffee was all important.

So he left his comfortable seat, rushed into the refreshment room, called for his beverage, and did his best to put himself outside of it when it came. But it was absolutely boiling, and in his frantic efforts to cool it, by pouring it into a saucer, his elbow was jogged by somebody beside of him, and spilled the scalding contents of his cup on the lovely silk dress of a lady on the other side.

Rossmore was not a lady's man; he detested women generally. He had been jilted in his youth by a golden-haired little wretch of a flirt, and he had given the sex a good deal of sea-room ever since.

But he must, of course, apologize for ruining her dress, and he turned to do so. The lady turned also, gave one look into the handsome face, so full of concern and so far above her—for she was a little thing, and Rossmore was a six-foot giant—and then with a scream of delight she flung her arms around him, pulled his face down to hers, and gave him a series of kisses which fairly knocked all ideas of everything out of his brain.

"Ding! ding! ding! dong!" went the confounded bell, and the lady seized Rossmore's arm and hurried him to the car.

"We shall lose the train, Willie," she said, tugging at his hand, "and that would be so unfortunate. Help me up, do. Where's your manners? I declare! you act like a pig!" And before Rossmore knew how it had been accomplished, he found himself sitting very close to a most ravishing French hat, with lavender ribbons; and peeping out from beneath it, a perilously bewitching face, with blue eyes and lips like a rifted pomegranate. And she had kissed him!

After all, it wasn't so dreadfully unpleasant to think of as it might have been.

"We didn't expect you on this train," said the fair girl, pulling at the button of her glove. "Dear me, how I detest that kind of a button!—and I was going on before you. Florence will be delighted to see you! Tell me, please, are you going to propose to Florence?"

She crept up very close to him as she asked the question, and laid her little hand confidentially on his arm.

"I—I don't know," said Rossmore. "That is, I don't feel acquainted with her."

The fair unknown laughed. Such a silvery and enchanting laugh as she had.

"You don't? Well, that is good! How long does it take to get acquainted with her? You've only known her fifteen years to my certain knowledge. Dear me, you have ruined my dress! The whole cupful went over it, I should say. And I drank mine boiling. I knew it would be just so, but when I am traveling nothing sets me up like a cup of coffee."

By this time Rossmore had got breath, and began to realize that things must not go on as they had begun. He cleared his throat, but he had a fearful time doing it; and his companion grew very much concerned for him.

"My, Willie," said she, "whatever ails you? You must have taken cold or else you've got the catarrh! You make a worse noise than old Grandfather Hillard!"

"There has been a mistake," said Rossmore. "It was all owing to that infernally hot cup of coffee! Beg your pardon for using the long word, but but I shouldn't have spilled it if it hadn't been so hot—"

"Oh! never mind! a dress isn't worth fretting about. I forgive you."

"Yes, but my name is not Willie!"

"Not Willie? What is it, I wonder?"

She had crept up close to him again, and was flicking the cinders off his coat collar.

"My name is George Rossmore!" he said, slowly.

She turned around and looked at him intently, and as she gazed, the color went out of her peach-blossom face, and left her white as marble.

"There! there!" cried Rossmore, frightened within an inch of his life, and fully believing she was going to collapse and die then and there. "Don't take it so hard! It was a mistake—a most natural one, I expect, else you never would have made it! I—that—that is, you—dear me! how was it? and what was it?"

His evident distress was too ludicrous. The girl laughed again, and all the color came back to her face. But she had moved quite away from Rossmore, and somehow or other it didn't seem half so nice as it did before.

"I mistook you for my brother, William Danforth," she said, with dignity. He was coming to Sister Annie's wedding, and he and Florence Lane are to be groomsman and bridesmaid. You are just Willie's size, and his exact counterpart! I must ask you to excuse me for annoying you so much, and—and I will find another seat."

But Rossmore begged so hard for her to sit still, and impressed it upon her that if she did get up he should be certain she was angry with him, that she consented to sit still.

Of course, you are expecting that there was a collision, or that the cars ran off the track, or the engine burst its boiler, but nothing of the kind occurred. There is no shadow of a tragedy in this story, neither is there any moral. At least, I don't know of any, and the individual who discovers one will be a deal sharper than I am.

Rossmore found out that his companion's name was Laura; and in spite of the fact that he detested women, he made himself very agreeable to this one. So much so that he was invited to Sister Annie's wedding, and they concluded to double the number of groomsmen and bridesmaids—so as to allow Laura and George to participate.

For it turned out that Sister Annie's betrothed and Rossmore were classmates, and had always been the best of friends.

Three months thereafter Laura became George Rossmore's wife—and it was all through the agency of a cup of coffee.

But I would not advice young men to scald themselves at railroad refreshment saloons, and ruin ladies' dresses, under the mistaken impression that they will secure lovely wives by so doing, for the old saying is true in most cases:

"There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip."

—New York Weekly.

The Jews as Colonists.

Even in the ancient days they never enjoyed the wildnerness, and we do not believe that their experiences during the last 1900 years have better fitted them for such a life. They have shown themselves able to rise above repression and persecution into the front rank of the forces of modern civilization, and we do not believe that there is any general sentiment in favor of putting their victories behind them and relapsing into primitive conditions. Scattered as they are, they still preserve a unity unequalled by any other race, ancient or modern. We can sympathize with their yearnings for the Holy City, and admire the loyalty that has survived the lapse of centuries and unparalleled vicissitudes; but we believe their future lies along the lines of historic evolution, and certainly from present indications they do not need to murmur at the prospect. Events do not move backward, and certainly neither Palestine nor East Africa is now the promised land for as virile a people as the world has ever seen.—Boston Transcript.

Shipbuilding on the Coast.

At present the total value of contracts under construction at the leading shipyards on our sea coasts is $111,304,566, representing 14 years. Of this total $88,507,566 represents naval work, and $22,797,000 merchant marine work.

In two years there has been a loss of about a billion dollars in the current value of the stocks of ten great corporations.

LANGLEY AIRSHIP FAILS

Makes a Straight Shoot For the Bottom of the Potomac.

First Test of the Costly Aerodrome, After Years of Work Proves to Be Faulty in Construction.

Widewater, Va.—Dismal if not altogether unexpected failure is the outcome of Professor Langley's elaborate and expensive experiment in aerial navigation. The famous aerodrome lies a total wreck, after having demonstrated not only its complete inability to fly, but the impossibility of alighting without self-destruction, even could it be so perfected as to make short flights. Carried swiftly forward by the impetus of the powerful launching catapult, the machine sped from the seventy-foot ways at an altitude of sixty feet, and gracefully sank into the Potomac, 300 feet from the launching track. It soon rose to the surface, where it was supported by the airtight cylinders provided for that purpose. When it came to the surface it was a total wreck, all the delicate machinery with which Professor Langley had attempted to imitate the soaring of a bird irreparably tangled and destroyed. Mr. Manley's application of Professor Langley's theory, after months of preparation, had proved a total failure in ten seconds, and $50,000 of the Congress appropriation for army ordnance and fortification improvements had been wasted, as well as a sum, the magnitude of which no man knows except Professor Langley, from the funds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Professor Manley at noon tested and examined every function and detail of the aerodrome. The motor was tried and found to work perfectly; the new propellors, braced with steel, withstood the strain of the prelimanry tests, and everything pointed to success.

With propellors working at the rate of 1200 revolutions a minute, the spring catapult was released, and all witnesses held their breath as Manley and his aerodrome quickly disappeared beneath the surface of the Potomac. A more deplorable wreck than that which the several tugs hauled on board piecemeal and tenderly conveyed to the houseboat could not be imagined. The huge wings were limp and crumpled rags, and propellors and frame were torn and splintered scraps.

Manley appeared, for the time, chiefly concerned with getting into dry clothing, but later he made the following statement:

"It must be understood that the test to-day was entirely an experiment, and the first of its kind ever made. The experiment was unsuccessful. The balancing upon which depended the success of the flight was based upon the tests of the models and proved to be incorrect."

Professor Langley, who was in Washington, was notified by wire of the failure of the test. The collapse of the machine probably ends the experimenting for this year.

TORNADOES KILL FOUR.

One Twister Hits the Union Pacific Shops in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb.—A diminutive twister struck the Union Pacific machine shops, destroying a high brick wall recently constructed and killing A. T. Ratliff, a carpenter, and seriously injuring L. Pennington, a foreman, who were at work on it, and Joseph Leonard and Nat. Brown, laborers. Ratliff's home was at Lawrence, Kan., where he leaves a widow and several children.

The twister which struck the machine shops also struck the headquarters of the Union Pacific, the big building being badly shaken by it.

Emporia, Kan.—In tornadoes that raged at Hamilton, Greenwood County, and at Aliceville, Coffey County, three persons were killed outright, two fatally injured, and a score of others seriously hurt. The loss to buildings and crops is enormous. Aliceville, a town of 200 inhabitants, was almost wiped off the map.

TURN PIRATES AT MINDANAO.

Constabulary Officers Run Off With the Steamer Victoria.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—Inspector Hermann and Supply Officer Johnson, of the constabulary, have become pirates. They seized the thirty-seven-ton steamer Victoria at Mindanao and forced her to put to sea, using the men under their command for the purpose of intimidating the crew.

Shortly afterward they discovered that the Victoria's coal supply was short, and they forcibly detained an incoming steamer and replenished their bunkers from hers, after which they disappeared.

Meantime the act of piracy was reported, and an examination of the constabulary safe showed that $6000 had been stolen. It is supposed that the money is on board the Victoria. The constabulary despatched a fast coast guard steamer in pursuit of the pirates.

TERM FOR BANK OFFICERS.

John W. Newbury Gets $1000 Fine and Three Years in Prison.

Freehold, N. J.—John W. Newbury, president of the defunct Mercantile Co-operative Bank of Red Bank and Jersey City, was sentenced by Justice Fort to a fine of $1000 and a term of three years and six months at hard labor in the State prison.

Rudolph Newman, acting treasurer, who was connected with Newbury for conducting the banking business illegally, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. The amount of surety required for the release of the men was $5000 for Newbury and $1000 for Newman.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Bruin's Prolific Year.

It may or it may not be good news to Pennsylvanians to know that black bear will be more plentiful than ever this fall and winter. Reports from the timber sections of Center, Clearfield, Clinton, Potter, Lycoming, Tioga and Sullivan Counties are to the effect that last summer was wonderfully conducive to the growth of the bear family. Lack of forest fires is the principal cause of the unprecedented increase. Then, too, the rainy season that so effectively prevented the forest fires afforded a wealth of leaf and brush as shelter for young Bruin; berries were plentiful and this fall's crop of acorns and chestnuts add still another luxury to the Bruin tribe's bill of fare. Ambrose Flack, who is a timber inspector in Potter County, says that bear "are as thick as hops" in the Black forest, Kettle Creek and in Young Woman's Creek regions. The shoats have grown amazingly during the summer, and there is promised an extraordinary crop of delicious young bear meat as soon as the tracking snows fall. More and more each season does bear hunting become a profitable pastime for hunters and trappers of Pennsylvania. A good bear hide is worth from $15 to $20, while meat usually sells for twenty cents a pound. Hence the fact that this fall promises more game than ever before is very good news to the chap who is brave enough to make bear hunting his business.

Women to Nurse Crazy Men.

The executive committee in charge of the State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown, is considering the advisability of introducing female nurses into the male departments, to take the places of men, who are hard to secure. The experiment will first be tried in the infirmary, where the patients are not violent. At the annual meeting of the trustees Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Quakertown, was chosen president, and the officers of the institution were re-elected. Although the expenses at the asylum were $16,400 more than last year, Steward West's annual report shows that the profits of his department were $12,600. The total expenses for running the institution for the year were $391,230. The cost per patient was $3.52 per week, and increase of twenty-five cents over last year. The number of patients averaged 2138. The first two cases of "habitual drunkards" were admitted to the male department during the past month. This is under the act of the recent Legislature.

Sour on a Carnegie Library.

Destitute of support, the beautiful $50,000 Carnegie Free Library, dedicated at Connelsville a year ago, will be compelled to close its doors unless the Town Council and the School Board redeem their pledge, made when the offer of Mr. Carnegie to build the library was recieved, to set aside one mill from each year's tax levy for the library's maintenance. Council has tabled a bill for maintenance.

Runs School With One Pupil.

With but a single pupil in atendance Harry Braucher is holding forth as a teacher of the new Bethel public school in Albany township, Berks County. Other schools, not only in that township, but throughout the entire upper sections of Berks and Lehigh Counties, have less than a dozen children each enrolled, as farm help is very scarce.

Gettysburg as His Model.

The Valley Forge Battlefield Commission went to Gettysburg with Governor Pennypacker. With the Gettysburg Commissioners the party drove over the field in order to get pointers on the building of avenues, embankments and drives. Governor Pennypacker would like to see Valley Forge laid out after the plan at Gettysburg.

Sentry Who Killed Man is Cleared.

Private John Dowd, the United States sentry who shot and killed William Crowley near the Federal Arsenal in Pittsburg a few weeks ago, was released from confinement, the verdict of the court-martial being not guilty. The finding of the court was fully upheld by Major-General Adna R. Chaffee.

Bolt Spared Baby in Arms.

A violent thunder and hail storm passed over Wishaw, and Mrs. Fred Rybban was struck by lightning while standing on the porch with her baby in her arms. Mrs. Rybban was instantly killed, but the baby was not injured.

Mob Raids Fields and Orchards.

A mob of Hungarians, Slavs, Italians and Americans made a raid on the J. M. Fairchilds farms, near Berwick, and, it is estimated, carried off 100 bushels of corn in the ear and 200 bushels of apples. Fifteen men were arrested next day.

When Washington Ate Turkey.

Stephen Esser's old house at Kutztown, just torn down, was honored by having George Washington as a guest at a turkey dinner under its roof when the retreating army was encamped near Lyons.

Forestry Board Buys 12,000 Acres.

The Kulp Lumber Company, of Shamokin, sold 12,000 acres of timber land in Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre Counties to the State Forestry Commission. The money consideration is unknown.

All Through the State.

There has been an encouraging resumption of some of the Lottstown iron mills.

New chestnuts and second crop strawberries are being sold in the market at York.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-Senator Wolcott won in the Republican fight in Colorado.

Marie Geistinger, actress and singer, died recently in Austria.

The Russian Czar's salary, according to some painstaking statistician, is $81 a minute.

The intended marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess Eleanor of Austria is denied.

Mrs. Rebecca S. Nichols, one of Indiana's earliest literary lights, has just died in Indianapolis.

Prince Henry is personally superintending experiments with the new German submarine boat at Kiel.

Justice Grosscup, of Chicago, says he will not resign to become counsel for the Northern Securities Company.

King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Paris is believed to be unattended by political consequences of any note.

Colonel Elijah Walker, of Somerville, Mass., has the distinction of being the only surviving field officer of the Army of the Potomac.

William Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, of Dugeness, Ga., may be a candidate for the State Senate from his district.

Harry A. Garfield, eldest son of President Garfield, has been appointed to the chair of political jurisprudence at Princeton University.

Sir James Thomson Ritchie, brother of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed Sir Marcus Samuel.

General De Wet has become the head of a large political party in the Orange River Colony. Every Boer returned from British prison camps at once joined General De Wet's party.

Senator "Matt" Quay at seventy years of age is full of vigor, and often takes a six mile walk before breakfast. He declares that at the close of his term as United States Senator he will retire to private life.

LABOR WORLD.

In the great steam flour mill of Minneapolis students took the places of striking employes.

The Ontario Government is to pay the wages due at the Soo, deducting the amount from subsidies.

The employes of the trolley lines in New Jersey have rejected a proposition to strike by an overwhelming majority.

The conference between employes and officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company ended in an amicable settlement.

International Typographical Union will make a determined effort for a general eight-hour day, commencing January 1, 1905.

Miners in the district around Springfield, Ill., on strike because there were no washouses provided for them, returned to work.

Both houses of Alabama Legislature have just passed a law prohibiting boycotting, blacklisting, picketing, etc., in connection with labor disputes.

A union of brass workers has been organized in St. Louis, Mo., whose aim it will be to oppose strikes and settle all difficulties with employers by arbitration.

The secretary of the Building Trades Association at Marion, Ind., was shaved at a non-union shop and then all the building trades employes stopped work.

The packers and the cattle butchers of Chicago practically agreed upon the wage demand of the union. All men receiving $2 a day and over will be increased twenty-five cents a day.

After a lockout of over seven months the 600 employes of the plant of the American Corn Products Company, known as the Chicago glucose factory, went back to work under union conditions, with union pay and hours. Both sides had grown weary of the fight.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Official National League baseball averages show Bresnahan to be New York's best batter.

Buck Freeman, Boston, leads the American League in long hits with fourteen home runs.

Big Ned Bruce, the best centre Columbia ever had, has definitely decided to play football again.

Pudge Heffelfinger, the old Yale guard, is assisting in coaching the Minneapolis football team.

A punt in the neighborhood of eighty yards is said to have been made by De Witt, of Princeton.

The reduction of trotting and pacing records appears to depend largely upon the application of suction.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he would challenge again for the cup if he could find a better designer than Herreshoff.

Miss Bessie Anthony beat Miss J. A. Carpenter by 7 up and 6 to play in the final for the women's golf championship at Chicago.

The long distance automobile record was broken, when Bert Holcomb finished his journey from Chicago to New York in seventy-seven hours.

Barney Oldfield drove Alexander Winton's international cup racer fifteen miles in 14 minutes and 35 seconds on the Empire track, New York City.

Four triple plays were made in the National League last year. The Cincinnatis figured in three of them—twice as executioners and once as victims.

Brill, the star tackle from Exeter, had failed to pass his entrance examinations, and consequently will not be able to play on the Crimson eleven this fall.

Bernard Wefers, probably the greatest sprinter that ever wore a spiked shoe, is reported as having been engaged to coach the United States Naval Academy track athletes.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A LEARNED DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THY KINGDOM COME."

The Rev. Dr. Clarence Augustus Barbour Makes an Eloquent Plea For Fellowship—Cause of the Dearth of Candidates For the Ministry.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Emmanuel Baptist Church, St. James' place and Lafayette avenue, Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Clarence Augustus Barbour, pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester, N. Y., preached on the subject, "Thy Kingdom Come; a Plea for Fellowship." The text was from Matthew vi:10: "Thy kingdom come." Dr. Barbour said:

Matthew's gospel is distinctively the gospel of the kingdom, but in a very true sense the Bible throughout is the book of the kingdom. If, as one has suggested, the conception of a suffering Redeemer runs as a blood-red cord through the Scripture, it is no less true that the conception of the all-embracing kingdom and the all-conquering King runs through all the Scripture as a cord of royal purple.

My fundamental proposition is that the kingdom of supreme and transcendent importance. The kingdom of God, that divine polity over which Jesus Christ is King of Kings and Lord of Lords—that claims pre-eminent fealty.

The kingdom is of greater importance than the local church, of greater importance than any communion in any community, of greater importance than any single denomination. With any different conviction the denominations easily become "sects," something cut off in sympathy, as well as in organization and belief, from the rest of the Christian world.

There is real danger that the local church or the denomination be exalted above the kingdom of God. You know that our Roman Catholic friends say that Protestantism is split up into innumerable little sects, quarreling among themselves. "In the Protestant missionary work of Japan," they say, "the Japanese, seeing the headquarters of fifteen different and non-co-operating sects in the square of Tokio, wrote to America, 'Do not send us any more kinds of religion.' We of the Catholic Chuch are everywhere the same—in America, in Africa, in Asia, in Europe, in almost every city and village of every land; the same form of worship, the same articulate and compact organization. We are the church, one and united." We might answer that this is not necessarily a ground for self-congratulation; that wherever there is freedom of inquiry, freedom of opinion, freedom of will, there is bound to be diversity. But we are not now discussing the truth or falsehood, the good or evil, in Roman Catholicism; we say that this argument the Roman Catholic uses with powerful effect.

True it is that narrow denominationalism is belittling and deadening. That was a significant remark made by one of our college presidents, "The men who least comprehend what I am trying to do in this college are some professors of the college. They are noble, self-sacrificing men, but each one considers his own department the only really important one, and the idea of building up a university is something which none of them can grasp." So there are self-sacrificing denominationalists, who have no adequate conception of the dignity and importance of the church universal—the vast embracing kingdom of God.

"The field is the world," says our Master, nothing less; any smaller conception is a caricature of Christianity, a belittling of our faith; any ideal short of united effort for the conquest of the world-field is an ideal unworthy of the Christian name. "The good seed, these are the sons of the kingdom;" the words immediately follow the reference to the world-field. "The good seed, these are the sons of the kingdom," not the membership of any local church, nor of any single denominational body.

I believe that we are coming to recognize the essential unity of the kingdom of God. Many mountains, one globe; many ravines, one mighty earth mass, vastly greater than the wrinkles on her face; many regiments, one army; many denominations, one church; many creeds, one faith; many ways up the hill, one city at the top, where sits the King on His throne. Denominationalism, wisely managed, may be used for mutual provocation to love and good works. Perhaps it is better to be broken up externally, that each denomination may do its own work. But there must be recognition, and that recognition more than a normal one, of the practical fellowship, the co-operative fellowship of believers.

I am a Baptist by birth, by training, by conviction. I yield to no one in my loyalty to essential Baptist principles. There are Congregationalists and Presbyterians and Methodists with equal loyalty. But the Christian should be no bigot, and no species of bigotry is more offensive than that of the denominational bigot.

Let no one misunderstand. We are not of those sentimentalists who decry ecclesiastical and denominational organization. We are not of those who idealize the man who perches on the denominational fence. The fence-sitter is nauseating as lukewarm water.

We counsel no sacrifice of conviction, but a mirroring forth of the spirit of our divine Lord, who prayed for His disciples and for those who should believe on Him through their word, "that they all may be one, even as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in them, that they also may be in us, that the world may believe that Thou didst send Me," that as of old the world may recognize us as His, in that these Christians "love one another."

Such a spirit is a long way beyond the spirit of "toleration." Yet even toleration is in advance of what we have known, even in this "land of the free." In the Harvard baccalaureate of this year Dr. Van Dyke eloquently said of the Puritan: "Something too little of sunlight may have come in through the narrow windows of his house. But that house had foundations, and the virtues lived in it." With all deference due to our national forefathers—and to them deference is due—there were tenants in the house other than those readily recognizable as virtues. Intolerance, intense and bitter, was characteristic of Puritanism. The Puritan failed to apprehend the first principles of religious liberty. That it was his independence of conviction and his demand for freedom of worship which banished him from his native land, but renders his failure in this respect the more conspicuous. He had no charity for those who read the truth through other eyes than his. The freedom which he demanded for himself he would not accord to those of different faith. To his view of truth the whole community must yield assent; to his standards of worship all must conform. And this purpose to secure uniformity of worship did not content itself with seeking to correct error by the gentler arts of persuasion; error must be rooted out, at whatever cost. The arm of the State is invoked to secure uniformity. Upon the shores of the New World are re-enacted scenes of which these exiles should long since have grown weary. The Puritan rivals in cruelty the persecutors from whom he has fled. We see Holmes, and Clark, and Crandall dragged before the Governor and sentenced to heavy punisnment. We hear the shrill cry of their clerical accuser as he smites Holmes before the judgment seat, "The curse of God go with thee." We see the three frail Quaker women scourged through the settlement, until reprieved at last at the point of death. We see Ann Hutchinson, her reason well nigh gone, driven through the deep snows to perish at the hands of savages. No element of horror is wanting to the scene. Fines, imprisonment, whipping, mutilations, banishment, death, await those who under stress of present convictions seek to be faithful to the lesson of fidelity to conscience learned from their Puritan fathers and associates in the land from which they have come. Such intolerance was hideous enough, though it was based in part upon strength of conviction.

To-day the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. We are in a day when mischievous moral malaria steals subtly into the fiber of strong endeavor. The age is drunk with materialism, the south wind blows softly, and multitudes are enervated by its soothing touch. Some would seem to think that in this day the towers of a lofty Christian life and character and of the great splendid structure of the kingdom of God are going to leap up in the night like Jonah's gourd; that we are going to wake up some fine morning to find the building miraculously finished, without our endeavor, to the turret-stone. Understand me, the heart of the church still beats strong and true, but great masses of nominal Christians are in a lotus-eating atmosphere, listless, idle, unaccomplishing.

Toleration is a long advance from intolerance, but toleration easily becomes indifference, and both are utterly inadequate to express the ideal relationship between bodies of Christ's followers. Tolerate? Endure? Be indifferent? Shame on those who would thus crucify the Christ afresh! "Like a mighty army moves the church of God," shoulder to shoulder, heart beat answering to heart beat, steps swinging in time to the martial music of the church militant and the church triumphant, "Like a mighty army moves the church of God." No regimental sacrifice of conviction, but above the flag of the regiment, the flag of the army above the standard of the denomination, the white banner of the Captain of the host, the Commander of the armies of the faithful, the King, omnipotent and eternal! Not intolerance, not toleration, not indifference, but fellowship, is the rallying cry, and we may believe that it finds a sympathetic chord in every heart of this great company.

A good beginning has been made. Federation is fellowship put into practice. Federation of churches and of Christian workers has ceased to be a dream. It is far from uncommon to-day, in single communities, in counties, in States. Let me indicate a very few of the lines which have been suggested and actually followed in this federated work. A religious census of a given community, resulting in a religious directory, showing church and Sunday-school membership and attendance; Christian citizenship efforts, including those against the legalized saloon, and against the desecration and annihilation of the day of rest, a bulwark of our national life now thrown down and trampled in the dust—our brethren under other national flags are not free from the bitterness of this assault; a common rallying for the preservation or the securing of an ideal public school system; where it can be done a wise direction of denominational enterprises in the way of the founding of new churches, thus tending to economy of effort and wise stewardship of resource, but chiefly, chiefly, co-operation in the vital, invaluable work of the church universal in evangelization, this above everything else—the joining hands of those who believe that the world is lost without Jesus Christ in harmonious and loving fellowship of action for the world's salvation. In all of these endeavors we may work together, our hearts beating as one in our common love and loyalty to our common Lord.

Let me suggest two thoughts which may strengthen us in our fellowship.

First—The enemies of Christ and His followers are neither dead nor sleeping.

Luther said, as a representation of the church in his day: "Who would paint a picture of the present condition of the church let him paint a young woman in a wilderness, or in some desert place, and round about her let him figure lions, whose eyes are glaring upon her and whose mouths are open to devour her substance and her beauty." That is the natural condition of the church. When the church in that age, in this age, in any age, is truly alive, and is fulfilling her destiny, she will find about her, as of old, men more cruel than ravenous beasts. The gospel means battle. It is rightly on the offensive, not the defensive. The gospel divides, when it is manifested in a disciple whose embodying of the gospel is strong enough to divide anything. The block will bear almost unmarked the edge of an axe handled by the feeble fingers of an infant, but the axe goes cleaving through the wood when the edge comes down under the sweeping power of a strong man's arm. True, multitudes of nominal Christians live on most amiable terms with the world, and know next to nothing of any tribulation or opposition occasioned by their profession of Christianity. But that is not because there is any real alteration in the consequences of close union with Jesus. It is because their union is so very slight and superficial. The world loves its own, and what can it find to hate in the shoals of people whose religion is confined to their tongues mostly and has nothing to do with their lives? It has not ceased to be a hard thing to be a real and thorough Christian.

To be sure, opposition finds different foes to-day than in some other days. You know to what lengths it has gone. The Inquisition, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the reign of Philip II. of Spain, the Duke of Alva with his satanic deeds in the Netherlands, the fires of Smithfield, these are not so far in the past that mists of oblivion have shrouded them. But let us understand, my fellow Christians, that the world and the flesh and the devil are against Christian building and Christian living still, just as they always were.

I do not believe in people looking for trouble, searching for some one who will consent to persecute them, but I have an idea that the sting of Smithfield fires and the wrenching of Torquemada's rack, if those experiences could be repeated, might correct some vagaries of modern theology. The thundering summons of the enemy at the door might be a wholesome antidote for some conditions in our churches of to-day. There is something in the call to battle, battle for a cause which is righteous and supremely worthy, which stirs the deepest and the best in us. Is it true that there is to-day little of the heroic in religion to appeal to men? Alas for us if that be so.

The statement comes from some of our theological seminaries that there is some dearth of candidates for the ministry. Why? Why is it that the ministry does not appeal to every stalwart, able, earnest, unselfish Christian man in his college days? It does to some. A part of the product of our seminaries to-day was never surpassed. But why does not the claim of this great vocation press upon every such an one until it is soberly settled one way or the other? It is not because young men are afraid. There was no difficulty in filling up the ranks of the Rough Rider regiment, though every man knew that he was taking his life in his hands when he volunteered. There was no lack of volunteers for service when the Merrimac was to be sunk at the mouth of Santiago harbor, though it meant a voyage into the jaws of death. Eight men were needed; you know the response to the call for volunteers.

I will not believe that there is among our young men a lack of courage, a lack of willingness to suffer. Can it be that young men have made up their minds that with the present spirit in the church there is little demand for the heroic in her ministry? They say that a minister makes his church. He does leave his stamp upon the church, but it is no less true that the church makes the ministers. And the minister will not go far beyond what the church requires, or at least he will not go far beyond the point to which the church will follow him. If the church of the living God is to any considerable degree honeycombed with indifference, permeated with the dry rot of lethargy, if the heroic element in the church is dying, then the church may hold itself responsible for any diminution in number, and for any lessening of stalwart efficiency in its leadership. No man of strength and self respect is going to submit to being regarded merely as a convenient adjunct to weddings and funerals, as a kind of family pet to be coddled and fed with sweetmeats. If the church wants much that is heroic in her leaders, she must have much that is heroic in herself. There must be a recognition of the fact that the foes of Christ and of His followers are neither dead nor sleeping; that eternal vigilance, eternal self-sacrifice, everlasting and strenuous struggle, are the price of progress and of victory now as always.

Second—The insistent call for service has not ceased. Dean Frederick W. Farrar, who has but recently passed from among us, has said: "Is not this fatally true, that the lives of very many are frivolous, useless, egotistical; that the lives of very many are wasted and self-ruined by their own vilest passions; that the lives of some are like a mere poison and pestilence to all around them; that it is the lives of few only which are noble and generous, brave and unselfish, merciful and just, pure and true? And the main curse of most lives is that they think only of self and live only for self." I hope that the words contain an exaggeration. I can but believe that each of us knows in his own circle lives which, though they be hidden from public view and knowledge, are "brave and unselfish," "pure and true." But the words of the great churchman are a challenge and an appeal. The insistent call for service has not ceased.

Thank God, history shows that the call has not been in vain. In the social stream of the life of this world it is good to think of men and women who have not pleased themselves, but have gone about doing good, great souls who in their stubborn devotion to the truth, in detestation of falsehood and lies, have faced a lying world and the hatred of the base and the storm of weak and cowardly criticism, not holding their lives dear unto themselves.

I hear some one say, "We have no such call as they," but we have. The only call they had we have—the call of the need. We might, the humblest of us, be useful. Perhaps very few eyes will be wet for us, and they not for long, while others, with less of opportunity than ourselves, have gone down to the grave amid the benedictions of the poor. Ah, the insistent call for service has not ceased. Can we not strive to rise, to rise unitedly, to rise in ever strengthening fellowship, into such a life as is described by the words spoken of our blessed Lord, "He went about doing good."

The great Methodist leader, John Wesley, the bicentennary of whose birth has just been celebrated throughout the Christian world, nobly said: "I desire a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Christ." So say we. Let it be repeated in ever increasing volume until the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea. "We desire a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Christ."

Two Kinds of Sympathy.

Sympathy is a word set over from the Greek, and means "suffering with." Hence one who sympathizes with another suffers with Him. In our careless use of the word we do not put so much meaning into it. As generally employed, it means that one has a gentle touch of pity for another who is in trouble. In order to have it signify anything worth while we should put its full meaning into it when we use it.

There are two kinds of sympathy, says Wellspring. There is a so-called sympathy that is simply depressing. If one is in trouble it makes his trouble seem greater and harder to bear. It weeps with one, but not in a comforting way. On the contrary, it makes one feel that he indeed has occasion to weep, and that there is no real solace for him. If one is cast down because of his health, it makes him almost give up all hope of recovery. In his friends Job had sympathizers, but he was justified in saying to them: "Miserable comforters are ye all."

The other is a sympathy that puts heart, hope, manhood into one. If one is cast down it leaves him cheered. Afterwards the obstacles do not look so formidable or the clouds so black. In our despondent words we magnify our troubles; helpful sympathy enables us to see them in their true proportions. This kind of sympathy not only weeps with those who are sorrowful, but speaks a comforting word. It does not merely pity the unfortunate, it puts out a hand to lift him up. If one really sympathizes—suffers with—another, he will do something besides condole, if something besides condolence is needed.

Sympathize with others, as you would like to have others sympathize with you.

Do You Travel on Good Roads?

Good roads are a matter of religious as well as of national life. We must learn that the amount we can carry depends not so much on the weight of our burdens as on the road over which we try to carry them. A man can haul three tons over a good macadam easier than he can draw a hundred weight through a mudhole. So a man can carry great burdens who is upheld on the rock of God's providence, who would stumble and fall as he tried to flounder on through the mires of the world's discouragement and discontent. As Thomas a Kempis said, "He rideth easily enough whom the grace of God carrieth." John Kitto was a poor boy, deaf and dumb, and brought up in a workhouse—a lot hard enough to cast down many lives, but he trusted in God, he thought and wrote of God's kingdom, and he wrought great things before he died. It does not matter so greatly what we have to bear, or what genius or gift or power we we have to bear it with, as it does over what roads of doubt and fear and fretfulness, or of faith and courage and singing, we try to bear our burden.—Sunday-School Times.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 18.

Subject: David's Confession, Psa. 51, 1-17—Golden Text, Psa. 51, 10—Memory Verses, 1-4—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. David's prayer for forgiveness (vs. 1-4). 1, 2. "Have mercy," etc. Or, be gracious unto me. Mark the gradation in the three words expressing God's love: 1. Have mercy denotes that kind of affection which is expressed by moaning over an object we love and pity. 2. Loving kindness denotes a large and liberal disposition to goodness and compassion. 3. Tender mercies denote the most tender pity of which the nature is susceptible. "Transgressions." Sin is described, as in Ex. 34:7, in three different aspects, as transgression, iniquity, sin; the Hebrew words thus rendered mean respectively, (1) defection from God or rebellion against Him; (2) the perversion of right, depravity of conduct; (3) error, wandering from the right way, missing the mark in life. "Blot out . . . wash . . . cleanse." The removal of guilt is also described by the use of three different expressions. 1. Sin is regarded as a debt recorded in God's book which needs to be blotted out. 2. Wash is frequently used for ceremonial purifications (Titus 3:5). 3. Cleanse suggests the comparison of sin with leprosy. This shows that the sin is deep-seated and needs a thorough treatment.

3, 4. "I acknowledge." I know my transgressions and freely confess them. The willingness to know sin is the first step towards repentance. Observe also that David uses the plural form as in verse 1. He had (1) broken the seventh commandment, (2) caused the death of Uriah, (3) used deceit, (4) covered his sin, (5) hardened his heart, (6) dishonored his family (7) injured his friends, (8) weakened his kingdom. Thus no sin ever stands alone, but "each single transgression is the mother of many." Against Thee, Thee only." All sin, even that by which man may be most grievously injured, is sin against God. God alone was greater than the king, and to God alone David, as king, was responsible. "Mightest be justified," etc. From the relation of all souls to God every sin against man lies primarily against God, so that God, who is the supreme judge of all human conduct, will be justified in His sentence upon the wicked. David thus recognizes God's justice, however severe the sentence may be.

II. David's confidence in God (vs. 5-8). 5, 6. "Was shapen." David means here that he was born with a sinful nature. See Eph. 2:3. This confession is not made as an excuse for his sins, but in utter self-abasement. David bewails the depravity within, and thus abandons all hope of restoring himself. "Thou desirest truth." David admits that he is the very opposite of what he should be. God desires truth in the most secret springs of thought and will. Truth here takes the sense of integrity and uprightness; and wisdom that of the knowledge of God.

7, 8. "With Hyssop." The figure here is borrowed from the ceremonial of the law. Hyssop was a common herb which frequently grew on walls. This was used as a sprinkler, especialiy in the rites for cleansing the leper and purifying the unclean. Dr. Clark calls attention to the fact that in the case of the leper the ceremony of sprinkling was not performed until the leper had been healed, and the ceremony declared to the people that such was the case. "This," says Clarke, "David seems to have in full view, hence he requests the Lord to show to the people that he was accepted and cleansed." "Whiter than snow." The Lord is able to take every element foreign to holiness out of our nature. See Isa. 1:18. "Bones . . broken." A strong figure showing how a sense of God's displeasure had, as it were, crushed his bones and shattered his whole frame. He had repented deeply.

III. David's prayer for a clean heart (vs. 9-12). 9, 10. "Hide thy face." Do not longer gaze upon my sins, cast them behind Thee. "Create." "Mending will not avail; my heart is altogether corrupted; it must be made new." "The word create is the strongest known in the Hebrew for bringing into being that which did not before exist, as Gen. 1:1. Compare Eph. 2:10; 4:24; and 'new creation,' 2 Cor. 5:17; Gal. 6:15." "Clean heart." A sanctified heart—one cleansed from all sin and made perfect in the love of God. "A right spirit." A steadfast, established spirit, fixed in its allegiance to God, that could stand firm and resist temptation.

11, 12. "Cast me not away," etc. God admits the upright to His presence, and they behold His face (Psa. 11:7; 2:12). David knew that God would be justified in removing His Spirit from him, but he prays for mercy and asks that the divine rejection might not follow in his case as it did with Saul. "Uphold me." The idea of uphold here is to confirm, render permanent. David desires that the restored state be sustained and abiding. This is the point of the petition. But he has not in himself the elements of this stability. God only can "restore the joys of salvation," and He alone can cause him to stand firm in this restored life. "Free spirit." See R. V. He desires perfect freedom of spirit so he will easily and naturally do such things as are right.

IV. David's resolve to employ his life in God's service (vs. 13-17). 13, 14. "Will I teach." Thus David would show forth his gratitude for that renewal and establishment in righteousness for which he agonizes. How he fulfilled his promise is shown in some of his subsequent psalms. See Psa. 32; 40; 103, which should be read in this connection. "From bloodguiltiness." From the punishment of my sin. Here David no doubt had in view the death of Uriah. His blood was crying for vengeance against him and only God could deliver him. "Thy righteousness." God's righteousness is seen in His pardon to the penitent as well as His punishment to the impenitent.

15-17. "Open thou." His lips had been closed, for a guilty soul cannot speak the praises of God; but God could open them, for the power to praise aright is the gift of God. "Desirest not sacrifice." See R. V. The law of Moses made no provision for the forgiveness or expiation of such sins as David had committed. See Num. 15:30, 31. Forms and types would now avail nothing. "Sacrifices of God." Those which God desires and approves are a broken spirit and a contrite heart; that is, a heart truly penitent and humble. Such a heart will never be cast out. Mercy will always be shown the humble, penitent seeker.

Engineers and Draughtsmen Out.

As a result of the closing down of a number of Pennsylvania steel mills, several engineering firms have discharged their draughtsmen. It is estimated that 100 men who have been employed in this capacity are idle in Pittsburg. Owing to the new machinery work a great colony of engineers and draughtsmen have been collected in Pittsburg. Many of the idle men are leaving the city, going to South America, Africa and the Pacific Coast, as their services are in great demand.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	20
Firsts	18½	@	19½
Seconds	17	@	18
State dairy tubs, firsts	18	@	19
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, thirds to firsts	13½	@	16

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Small	11¼	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	8
Part skims, common	—	@	4
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	26	@	28
State and Penn	26	@	28
Western—Choice	23	@	25

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 95
Medium, choice	2 25	@	2 27½
Pea, choice	2 37½	@	2 40
Red kidney, choice	3 25	@	3 30
White kidney, choice	2 65	@	2 70
Yellow eye, choice	2 85	@	2 90
Lima, Cal.	2 60	@	2 65

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—King, per bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Snow, per bbl.	2 25	@	3 25
Twenty Ounce, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Ben Davis, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Greening, per bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Grapes, Del., per carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Niagara, per carrier	75	@	1 00
Concord, per carrier	50	@	70
Pears, Seckel, per bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Bartlett, per bbl.	2 00	@	5 00
Huckleberries, per qt	6	@	8
Quinces, per bbl.	3 00	@	5 00
Peaches, per basket	50	@	1 25
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	25	@	40
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	6 50	@	7 50
Muskmelons, per crate	1 25	@	2 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.	—	@	13
Spring chickens, per lb.	—	@	12½
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.	13	@	14
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	18	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	12	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb.	12½	@	13½
Chickens, State, per lb.	10	@	15
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	20	@	22
Ducks, spring, per lb.	13	@	17
Geese, spring, per lb.	—	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1903, choice, per lb.	32	@	33
1902, choice, per lb.	25½	@	26½
Common to fair	21	@	23
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	30	@	31
1902, choice, per lb.	25½	@	26½
Common to fair	21	@	23

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb.	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb.	82½	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb.	72½	@	77½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	65	@	70
Straw, long rye	80	@	1 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb.	28	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb.	9½	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb.	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb.	7	@	7½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.	1 87	@	2 12
Jersey, per bbl.	1 62	@	2 00
Sweets, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Turnips, per bbl.	—	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Squash, per bbl.	50	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	1 25	@	2 00
Onions, L. I., per bbl.	1 25	@	2 25
Conn., white, per bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
Orange Co., red, per bag	75	@	1 50
Peppers, per bbl.	75	@	1 75
Lettuce, per doz.	25	@	50
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	3 00	@	5 00
Cucumbers, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	2 00	@	5 00
Lima beans, per bag	1 50	@	3 50
Corn, per 100	25	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen	5	@	40
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	6	@	12
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 25	@	2 75
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 25	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 30
Spring patents	4 70	@	5 00
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	85⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	82⅝
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	52½
Oats, No. 2	—	@	41
No. 2 white	—	@	41
Rye, Western	—	@	60
State	57	@	58½
Lard, city	7¼	@	7¾

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	13½
Country dressed	7	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb.	5 60	@	6 60
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	5 70	@	6 70
Country dressed, per lb.	8¾	@	9

EUROPE'S APPLE CROP SHORT.

There Will Be a Large Demand For the American Product.

New York City.—The continental apple crop is short, according to reports from foreign correspondents to American Agriculturist. The Belgian crop is one-third of a full one, Holland and Germany will also average about the same, and Switzerland about one-fourth of a crop. These apples will soon be exhausted, as Germany will require most of them. A good demand is anticipated for fresh and dried or evaporated American apples. Continental buyers lost much money last year because they bought too early, but a good trade is looked for in American apples, nevertheless.

FAMINE IN CODLIVER OIL.

Wholesale Price Quadrupled in the Last Twelve Months.

St. Johns, N. F.—A codliver oil famine threatens the medical supply market, and prices here have risen from seventy cents a gallon, the price a year ago, to $3 at the present time.

There is a similar shortage in the codfish market, and agents of dealers in Nova Scotia and Massachusetts are here trying to purchase 100,000 quintals of fish, but without much prospect of success.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Chilcote, of Altoona, are expected in Smith valley this week.

Mrs. Jane Roland and daughter Gertrude were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pheasant recently.

Chestnut parties are the order of the day. Many persons gather eight to ten quarts in a few hours.

Frank Mierley and his mother attended the Baptist association held at Springfield Saturday and Sunday.

Emery Corbin, who has been ill, is now able to be out, though looking a good deal the worse for his battle with typhoid fever.

Miss Sue Spangler is visiting friends in Mapleton and the "green hill" seems lonely without her bright face and cheery voice.

Wilbur M. Heaton, who is a senior at Dickinson college, was elected secretary of the class of 1904 at the election last week.

Miss Chloe Chilcote was a visitor in Cassville on Saturday. She killed two birds with one stone, taking a music lesson and getting a new hat.

Your correspondent visited recently at the cozy home of Miss Millie Bowman. She is one of our brightest teachers and is also a musician of ability.

Rev. Hugh Strain is in Philadelphia visiting friends and relatives. He attended the Epworth League convention at Lewistown on his way east.

LATTA GROVE.

H. A. Monihen is convertng his apples into cider at Miller's press near Mapleton.

M. A. Bowman, of Grapeville, is working up the apples on the Luther Smith farm.

Geo. D. Lynn has purchased a patent razor blade. It looks like a barber shop in some of the large towns.

D. H. Dell, teacher of Latta Grove school, took his pupils out chestnut hunting and they all report a good time.

Mrs John H. Stever and a part of her children, of Burnham, are visitsing her sick mother, Mrs. Crotsley, in Smith valley.

Last Saturday night a party was on Jack's mountain 'coon hunting. They got a good soaking by the rain and got no 'coon.

The much rain is putting our farmers back with their fall work. Many are not done seeding and much corn yet remains to be cut.

I. N. Querry is stocking Wagner's lower stave mill with logs this week. The mill is expected to be run steady for some time.

It is rumored about here that one of Mapleton's oldest residents was on Jack's mountain hunting chestnuts in the head of Singer's Gap. He found two larga black snakes on a big chestnut tree and the 'Squire quickly returned to Mapleton happy over his half pint of chestnuts.

TODD.

H. D. Taylor was to the county capital on business Saturday.

Rush Baker and family are visiting friends in Franklin and Adams counties.

Mrs. Lizzie McClain and Mrs. Jane Moore are on the sick list of our end of the valley.

Samuel Anderson and family, of Homestead, visited friends in our valley one day last week.

Mrs. Catharine Horton and daughter, Annie, are visiting her daughter and friends in Fulton county.

The farmers are still kept back with their seeding, corn cutting and potato raising on account of the wet weather.

Amos Saylor and two daughters have returned home after spending a week with his children and friends in Johnstown.

Peter L. Rickabaugh and wife have gone to Johnstown to spend some time with their children and friends of that place.

Silas Hess, of Coalmont, brought a hack load of folks from that place to the home of Mrs. Sarah Stapleton, of this place, to see their aunt.

A. G. Anderson and wife, of Homestead, while passing through our valley on their way to Fulton county a few days ago stopped at their old homestead for a short time.

Broke Into His House.

S. Le Quinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure. 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

M. S. Bowman was in Huntingdon on Friday.

Mrs. Agnes Kelley, of Huntingdon, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Curfman.

William McNerlin and wife are at present visiting friends in Burnham and Lewistown.

Cloyd Parks purchased a new shotgun the other day, called his dog Faithful and struck for Sideling Hill. On hearing Faithful's bark, Cloyd hastened to him and looking up espied a very large animal on a tree just over his head. Cloyd raised the new firearm and pulled and lo, and behold! one of the largest catamounts came down that inhabits this latitude. Parks shouldered his carcass and pulled for town with one end of the vermin on his shoulder and the other end trailing in the leaves.

Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days.

For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indigestion. He tried several remedies but got no benefit from them. We purchased some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets.—HOLLEY BROS., Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.

Last Low-Rate Vacation Trip, via Pennsylvania Railroad, for the Season.

On October 16 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run the last popular ten-day excursion to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore for the present season. On this date the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A.M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P.M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renova 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving at Niagara Falls at 9.45 P.M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa; $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg; $10.00 from Winchester, Va; $7.80 from Altoona; $740from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarree; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany the party.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
10-14-1t

Ran a Ten-Penny Nail Through His Hand.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness it would cause me," he says "and immediatly applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionly afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed." For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Public Sale Register.

Saturday, October 24, 1903, J. F. Pheasant, agent for heirs of A. W. Pheasant, deceased, will offer at public sale the farm in Cass township, 2½ miles south of Bowman's chapel, containing 163 acres and having thereon large frame dwelling house, large barn and other outbuildings; also the farm in Cass township ½ mile south of Bowman's chapel, containing 56 acres and having thereon erected log house and frame stable. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

He Learned a Great Truth.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again? "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for this same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

White Shaver	Oct. 10, '04
W. L. Chilcote	March 1, '04
Enoch Madden	March 28, '04
Geo. Hughes	Nov. 28, '03
Allen Walker	Nov. 6, '03
A. W. Shoop	Feb. 7, '02
Sallie E. Creswell	Sept. 10, '03
John W. Baith	Feb. 24, '04
D. M. Wagner	Dec. 10, '04
Rev. W. R. Dillen	Oct. 9, '03

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth." 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
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W. W. WITHINGTON,
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Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.
The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

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J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson,
John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

D. E. M'Clain
SALTILLO, PA.
Has and carries a very large and extensive line of well-selected and cash-bought goods
consisting of
General Hardware
of all kinds, Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heating Stoves, Single and Double Breech-loading Guns and Shells, Paints, Oils, Harness, Whips Robes and Tinware.
FURNITURE
Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Couches, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Springs of several good makes, Mattresses, Kitchen, Dining and Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Extension Tables, excellent makes and very low in price. Also the FAMOUS 1900 WASHING MACHINE, Parlor Organs and Sewing Machines, Carpet and Wall Paper.
☞ I also have a furniture store in Mount Union, Pa., in care of Geo. R. Smawley who will be glad to furnish anything in the House furnishing line at competing low prices.
We are prepared to sell as close as any dealer in the county and solicit a share and continuance of your patronage.
D. E. M'CLAIN.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

THOSE SNAPPY SUITS AT ISENBERGS'

We like to have particular men come to us. The more particular they are, the more they are astonished and pleased at the smartness and style of our High Art suits.

Up to the minute in style; fit right to the last detail; hand tailored to give permanent shapeliness to every garment, and of a quality heretofore unknown in ready-to-wear suits at our prices—

$10 to $18

Wide choice of fabrics—the newest patterns in fancy mixtures and Scotch tweeds.

Knox and Stetson hats, smart shirts and neckwear, and medium weight underwear.

See us before you buy your Fall wears.

J. G. Isenberg & Son,
Always Reliable.
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.
Wright & Dell.
While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.
Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.
We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.
Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
August 10, 1903.

May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. Oct., 1903.
NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN
Our Fall and Winter Stock
OF
Men's Women's Youths' Children's
LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.
The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.
Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.
We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.
If you need a
HEATING or COOK STOVE
get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.
Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.
If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.
B. O'Connor & Sons.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

ADVERTISE IN THE ITEM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 14, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . .	. . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	. .	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

Week days.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f 5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f 5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg.	f 5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon..	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3 25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect September 28, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Robertsdale	6 05	12 35	8 30	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 45	8 42	4 44
Martin's	6 20	12 50	8 46	4 48
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 55	8 50	4 43
Cole's	6 35	1 00	8 55	4 50
Kimmell	6 43	1 07	9 03	5 08
Saltillo	7 02	1 32	9 25	5 15
Three Springs	7 08	1 40	9 33	5 25
Pogue	7 20	1 55	9 53	5 38
Booher Junction	7 30	2 05	10 00	5 46
Orbisonia	7 40	2 15	10 10	5 50
Shirley	7 55	2 30	10 25	. .
Augh. Mills	8 05	2 40	10 35	. .
Mount Union	8 25	3 00	10.55	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Mount Union	9 00	4 00	. .	11 25
Augh. Mills	9 17	4 18	. .	11 42
Shirley	9 30	4 30	. .	11 53
Orbisonia	9 50	4 55	5 35	1 35
Booher Junction	10 00	5 00	5 39	1 40
Pogue	10 07	5 08	5 45	1 55
Three Springs	10 22	5 25	5 57	2 07
Saltillo	10 30	5 35	6 03	2 14
Kimmel	†10 50	5 55	6 23	2 33
Cole's	11 00	6 05	6 35	2 43
Martin's	†11 11	6 15	6 43	2 54
Rocky Ridge	f11 05	6 10	6 39	2 50
Cook's	11 17	6 20	6 48	2 58
Robertsdale	11 30	6 30	7 00	3 01
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
5 00	6 20	L . . Orbisonia . . A	7 20	6 00
5 08	6 27	. *Blacklog .	7 31	5 53
5 16	6 35	. *Cedar Rock .	7 05	5 45
5 19	6 38	.*Locke Valley.	7 02	5 42
5 25	6 45	. *Shade Gap .	6 55	5 35

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Subscrbie for the ITEM, $1 a year.

On the Wing—Westward.

EDITOR ITEM, Dear Sir:—We left Selma, California, on August 17th at 10 o'clock a. m., accompanied by Mrs. A. G. Brown, of Selma, and arrived at San Francisco at 9 o'clock p. m. Our road was through the San Joaquin valley, noted for the mildness of its climate and the fertility of its soil. San Francisco is a city almost surrounded by water and is built much after the style of our eastern cities with narrow streets, principally paved with Belgian blocks; has a population of 350,000. We visited some of the most important sights to be seen, such as the Golden Gate park containing about 1200 acres, has a fine conservatory containing all kinds of tropical plants, a great museum with one of the finest collections of curiosities and ancient and modern works of art and utility on the Pacific coast; an aviary with hundreds of liying birds, parks containing deer, elks, buffaloes, a fine observatory on Strawberry Hill, the gift of Thos. U. Sweeny, a beautiful waterfall created by the generosity of Collins P. Huntingdon, comes down the east side of the hill into a lake in which sport swan and many kinds of water fowl.

The late Senator Sharon was not unmindful of the children in his gifts as he left $50,000 for a handsome building for their use. The Clift House is a great attraction for visitors, built out on a cliff of rocks over the sea. Here are the famous Seal Rocks where many seals and sea lions and sea birds are to be seen. The Sutro Bath, the finest establishment of the kind in the world and which has a fine museum in connection in which are a number of ancient mummies supposed to be in the time of Moses and the Pharos.

Presidio, a government reservation of 1500 acres, well kept grounds founded and named by the Spaniards September 17, 1776. Here is where the soldiers for the Philippines are quartered before leaving for and after returning from that country. Alcatraz and Angel Island, government forts, and I would just say here that the old style forts of brick, stone and mortar seems to be a thing of the past. As we walked around the old fort and through its interior and over its parapets and saw the old cannons dismounted and taken out that the time of was was forever over. But not so when you cast your eyes across the Golden Gate and see some guns of modern make mounted on the highest point of elevation in the world (not excepting the English stronghold of Gibraltar) which are capable of sending a shell as far as a man of war can be seen. Also as we walk along the coast one beholds artillery and batteries of modern make and ideas. The 12-inch and 15-inch guns mounted on disappearing carriages and when charged and ready to fire seem to rise up out of the ground and discharge and then disappear out of sight. With the use of smokeless powder the location of them to an enemy would be very difficult.

The Union iron works where some of the world's most famous battleships have been built and are in process of building was a place of much interest to us as we passed through them accompanied by a guide who took pleasure in showing and explaining to us many things which otherwise we would have been very ignorant about. Among some of the expensive things that enter into the construction of war vessels is the material for the propeller which when ready for use cost the government 72 cents per pound. They are made of iron, copper and some other combination of metal so that the waters of the sea do not eat them to pieces. We were shown old ones that were iron and they were eaten as though they were wood. These propellers are very heavy and are made in wings and so constructed as to fasten on hubs so that if any accident should happen to one wing or fan it could be replaced with a new one. There are at present two large battleships in building at this place which we had the pleasure of seeing. The names are South Dakota and California. The battleship Iowa was in the dock for alteration, as she failed to meet her requirements on her trial trip. She is a monster.

We felt very anxious to see how Uncle Sam makes his metalic money so we visited the U. S. mint and was given a G. A. R. man for a guide who was full of little speeches. We first visited the gold room. There we saw them melting English sovereigns of which our guide informed us that the mint had just received two and one-half millions from Australia into gold bricks which the value was $30,000. From here we were taken through the silver coining department where there were three stamping machines each one making one hundred dollars per minute. They were making dollars for the Philippines and had an order for more than two millions. On one side of the dollar was U. S. dollar, on the other a Philippine and in the latter country it is called a pecos. We very much desired to give one of Uncle Sam's for a pecos but could not strike a trade. This mint has one of the finest numismatic collections in the world. It can coin a million ounces a month and employs one hundred and thirty men and forty-two women.

There are many other things I would like to tell you about. An unobstructed view of the city is had from the Sprenels cafe, occupying the entire fifteenth floor of the Call building. Some people dine very high in this city. J. C. S.

Argument Court.

Regular session of October Argument Court convened on Monday afternoon. Owing to the recent death of Judge Bailey, and no successor having been appointed, the Associate Justices Hon. E. O. Rogers and Hon. W. M. Benson, heard the following miscellaneous petitions and reports and made decrees thereon:

In re estate of Andrew Decker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased; specific performance of contract with Joseph L. Bergantz, decreed, and Samuel Steel, administrator, authorized to make deed to him for tract of land in Henderson township.

In re libel in divorce, William F. Heffner vs. Elizabeth J. Heffner, supoena award.

Charles Hawn, Jr., appointed inspector of the election for First Ward of Huntingdon.

In re divorce, R. B. Waite vs. Jestina Waite; report of S. I. Spyker, master, filed, and decree of divorce enteted.

William Rupert, guardian of Harriet Corbin, of Huntingdon, ordered to pay from principal of ward's estate for maintenance.

In re estate of Samuel Powell, late of Jackson township, deceased; distribution in partition filed and approved.

James Kelley, John Mobus and H. B. Dunn, appointed appraisers to set apart property of Nathan Denny, late of Logan township, deceased, to his widow, Jane Denny, under Act of Nov. 27, 1865.

Charles C. Brewster appointed auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob K. and Levi Detwiler, executors of David Detwiler, late of Brady township, deceased.

Judge Love, of Bellefonte, was present and heard the argument of counsel on the motion and reasons for a new trial of the case of the executors of Elliot Robley, deceased, vs. The Keystone Sand Company, a recent action of assumsit tried before him.

FOR SALE—A small farm of about fifty acres in Union township, about one mile from Mill Creek on road leading to Smith valley and Trough Creek valley. Well watered and adopted to fruit or truck farming. House, barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars call on or address, CHARLES W. WEAVER, Mill Creek, Pa. 8-19-2mos

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1 a Year.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

William Reed & Sons

The New Suits for Fall

ARE COMING IN EVERY DAY.

The designers this fall have outdone all previous efforts and have produced styles that will appeal to every woman. There is a touch of newness and originality in every one we are showing.

The long skirted coats have fairly leaped into popularity and the styles we show in both straight and blouse front effects are exceptionally fine.

All suit makers predict the greatest season yet experienced, so you will want a new suit too. Our line contains styles and grades up to $25 to suit any one.

The New Rain Coats

Of Cravenette and Scotch Mixed Shower Proof Cloths are now on display. Every garment is new and of the best style.

All summer lines are being closed out at prices a third to a half less than formerly.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at tne greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St **J. G. GILLAM,** Mapleton.

WANTED—A good teamster. I will pay $20 per month till April 1st to a good teamster; house, wood and cow free. Apply at once to H. M. DUNLAP, New Grenada, Pa. 10-14-3t

FOR SALE AT SARIFICE, or will be rented—150-acre farm in Union township, 2½ miles from Mill Creek; 100 acres cultivated, 50 acres timber; together with separate peach orchard and 85 acres timber, good buildings, and abundance all kinds fruit. S. A. ANDERSON, Mill Creek, Pa. 9-2-2mos

STRAYED AWAY.—I had eight fine sheep to stray away from my field two miles northwest of Saltillo, Pa., on Monday. October 5, 1903. There was a pair of large white sheep, 5 medium sized ones brown color, 1 good lamb brown color. The person making known to me their whereabouts will be rewarded for same. SAMUEL THOMAS, Saltillo, Pa. 10-14-4t

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

PUBLIC SALE.—The elegant farm belonging to the estate of James Wilson, situate five miles from Huntingdon and one mile from Mill Creek, will be offered at public sale on the premises on October 15, 1903, at 1.30 o'clock. This farm contains 220 acres, about 150 acres cleared and the balance in timber. It has thereon a brick dwelling house and bank barn, good water and two orchards. A good part of the cleared land is good bottom land. Also a tract of timber land adjoining, containing 171 acres and 141 perches and allowance. Over 100 acres of this tract contains oak and pine saw timber. For further particulars and terms of sale see hand bills or address JOHN WILSON or J. R. & W. B. SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of M. P. Truax, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of M. P. Truax, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. H. SWOPE, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 16, 1903. 6t.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLOODS

Entire Atlantic Seaboard Damaged by Rain's Aftermath.

PATERSON IN GREAT DISTRESS

Caring For the Sufferers by the Fourth Great Calamity That Has Befallen the City—Losses Estimated at $2,000,000—Railroads Blocked, Factories Compelled to Shut Down and Many Homeless.

New York City.—As the details of the record-breaking storm are learned the extent of the damage wrought is shown to be appalling. Over an area bounded by Portland, Me.; Nantucket, Atlantic City and Oswego, N. Y., the torrential rains have fallen in vaster volumes than ever in the history of the Weather Bureau. Accounts of damage sustained reach into the millions and lives have been lost in many places. High winds prevailed over almost all this region.

Following the accounts of flood and hurricane winds come warnings of other ills. Several communities have had their water supply cut off by bursting dams and broken flumes. Scarcity of food exists in Paterson and some of the villages nearby. New York suffered a curtailment of its milk supply. Fever and privation are threatened in the wake of the receding waters.

Thousands of persons are homeless, and in a dozen communities the storm sufferers are being housed in public buildings until better provision may be made for them.

Paterson, N. J., suffered enormous damage. Several millions will be needed to rehabilitate this sorely stricken city. Thirteen of the twenty-one bridges that spanned the Passaic River have been swept away. Food supplies are dangerously low and the city was isolated. The gas houses are surrounded by water. Dynamite was placed in position to blow up the restraining wall if the flume that supplies the city with water should give way. This was to be done to save the big factory buildings.

Between two and three thousand persons are homeless and whole sections of the city, like Riverside, are converted into islands. The flood rose two feet higher than the flood of March, 1902.

The devastation and destruction wrought in Paterson by the flood are terrible and incalculable. Estimates of the property loss are frequently put at over $2,000,000, but figures will be lacking until the waters have subsided. A number of buildings on the banks of the river have been destroyed. Immense washouts on the streets and railroads have stopped all travel on trains and trolley cars. Great damage has been done to factories and their machinery along the river.

The flood had reached Fair street early in the day and threatened to wipe out the business portion of the city. The city almshouse was completely cut off. The whole of the First Ward, comprising Totowax and Halden, is completely isolated and surrounded by water.

The first death reported was that of Morris Riley, a lineman employed by the gas and electric light company. Riley was on the top of a pole fixing some wires, when the flood undermined the pole and it fell with a crash in the basin of the falls, sixty feet below, hurling Riley to instant death. He sank underneath the raging water and never came to the surface.

The body of Nellie Hartley, who was swept from a bridge over the Oldham Brook at Haledon, was found tangled in a wire fence on the meadows off Monroe street.

The Straight street bridge, the largest and most substantial in the city, collapsed early. It had withstood the storms of twenty-five years, and was thought to be as strong, if not stronger, than the more recently built structures. The Hillman street bridge was carried away shortly after 9 o'clock. The wreckage of the town was carried against the Moffit and Wagarom bridges, carrying them away. A little later the Hudson River Trolley Company's bridge collapsed.

On the railroads the case is hardly less serious than in Paterson itself. The Erie system is completely tied up, and but a partial service is installed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road. The Susquehanna road has suspended its service, and railroad men, like city officials and merchants, wait upon the mercies of the ever-rising river.

The work of relief was pushed during the day as rapidly as possible, and some scores of persons of the contingent whose dwellings had been washed away were temporarily provided for at Apollo Hall, where a subscription started in the morning hours reached several thousand dollars by nightfall.

Paterson, fire swept, tornado swept and now for the second time, flood swept, has had plenty of experience in caring for the victims of its disasters, and is taking the present situation philosophically. There is no bustle or confusion in organizing relief committees. They seem to be standing bodies. However, the city is sheltering and feeding 1500 homeless persons. It is estimated that 5000 persons have been made temporarily homeless, but more than two-thirds of them are being cared for by their friends.

While the most spectacular damage was done at Paterson there was great loss by floods at other points. A higher tide in the Delaware than has been recorded for thirty years flooded the Philadelphia and Camden river fronts, interrupting ferry traffic and submerging piers and business places on Delaware avenue from Vine to Dock streets.

Owing to the flooding of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Trenton, just north of the new Delaware River bridge, traffic on that line between Philadelphia and New York was wholly suspended for twelve hours.

A severe northeast storm raged on the Atlantic coast all day, and at Atlantic City about $75,000 damage was done by wind and waves. Shipping and other property all along the coast from Norfolk northward also suffered.

From the Schuylkill, upper Delaware and Susquehanna valleys reports come of high water and resulting damage.

Wrecks were reported from coastwise cities from Rhode Island to Virginia. The wind was sixty miles an hour at Block Island. At Woods Holl three men in a catboat were blown out to sea. The revenue cutter Gresham went after them, but had to return to port for repairs.

At Atlantic City the board walk was torn and washed away, including 500 feet of Young's pier. At Townsend's Inlet the big hotel was undermined. The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers overflowed their banks and Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, was seriously damaged, particularly along the river driveway.

Several tugs and coasters were reported as missing at Norfolk and the life savers reported vessels ashore near Cape Henry.

Passaic, N. J., suffered grievously. Wallington, Duttonville and Garfield in the suburbs were submerged, houses floating in the flood and dozens of persons being cared for in engine houses, town halls and other public buildings. The loss sustained in Passaic and environs is expected to exceed $1,000,000.

Along the Passaic and Ramapo valleys, Rutherford, Athenia, Ridgewood and Lyndhurst are practically submerged. The Athenia mills, under construction, were demolished. At Rutherford the dam restraining the water supply of the McKenzie bleachery, burst and inundated the tracks of the Erie Railroad. Nothing but the roofs of the houses is visible in Lyndhurst.

At New Brunswick the temporary bridge erected by the Pennsylvania bridge contractors was torn to pieces. All the factories along the river front are flooded.

Three men lost their lives in the flood at Port Jervis, N. Y., when the Barrett suspension bridge was swept away. One of those drowned was Father Anronin, a Franciscan monk from Callicoon Depot, N. Y., who was on his way to take a train for his home. Another who was hurled into the water was a cripple. He had an exciting struggle, but managed to grasp a piece of the bridge timbers and was floated inshore when he struck an eddy.

The Erie was unable to run trains from its Jersey City terminus more than twenty miles in any direction. The Lackawanna was as badly crippled, and abandoned its Sussex branch entirely. The Pennsylvania system was tied up from midnight Friday till noon Sunday, as was the Philadelphia and Reading.

Beside the widespread destruction in Prospect Park and throughout those residence sections of Brooklyn where the ground is low, there was great anxiety expressed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the battleship Massachusetts. She is lying in dry dock No. 3, and the sides of the enclosure showed signs of caving in. Heavy timbers were used to shore up the weak places, and an extra guard was kept at the critical spots.

Hobart, N. Y.—Several iron bridges on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad between East Meredith and Phoenicia were carried away by the storm. Several trains were held up in the gorges of the Catskills, and the passengers completed their journeys or stopped at farmhouses. Morgan Olmsted, a Grand Hotel employe fell into Birch Creek at Pine Hill and was drowned. One of two men who tried to save some property from a floating barn near Delhi was drowned. The other spent the night in a tree. The loss to farmers, who are unable to ship milk to New York, will amount to thousands of dollars.

Kingston, N. Y.—Great damage from floods is reported from all sections of this country. The Ontario and Western Railroad has lost 900 feet of track between Kerhonkson and Port Hickson on the Ellenville-Kingston Branch, which will be closed for several days. Rondout Creek, which empties into the Hudson River here, is higher than it has been in years. Wharves have been under water all day. The railroad shops and the electric power plant were compelled to suspend on account of high water in the streets along the water front. While gathering driftwood at her doorstep at Ellenville a young woman named Rosekranz slipped and was drowned.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The works of the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company, which together employ 18,000 hands, were obliged to shut down on account of the floods. Both plants were submerged, as were the Westinghouse Agricultural Works and the Alpha Knitting Mills. The entire western end of the town along the river front is under water, which rose twenty feet. The losses are conservatively estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Geneva, N. Y.—The rainfall of the past three days and the wind which preceded it have resulted in no small damage to late peach and apple crops in the Seneca Lake region. Fruit grown in this section is in demand at all times, and the storm will cause a rise in the prices. A large quantity of peaches and apples has been blown from the trees, and the heavy rains have made it impossible to harvest it, so that no small quantity will rot. The drop in temperature has also damaged the grape crop.

Utica, N. Y.—Rain fell continuously for sixty hours in this vicinity, the greatest rainfall in fifty years. The lower business sections of the city have been under water, and much damage has resulted.

OCTOBER CROP REPORT

There Are Better Indications For Corn and Spring Wheat.

Total Yield of These Grains Computed on the Basis of Oct. 1 Conditions—Figures on Rye and Other Crops.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of corn on October 1 to have been 80.8, as compared with 80.1 one month ago, 79.6 on October 1, 1902, 52.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 77.7.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of spring wheat is 14.4 bushels, subject to revision when the final wheat estimate is made. The average quality of spring wheat is 85.5, as compared with 87.7 one year ago.

The preliminary returns indicate an oats crop of about 787,000,000 bushels, or an average of 28.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 34.5 bushels one year ago, 25.1 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 27.8.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 26.4 bushels, against 29.0 one year ago, 24.7 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 23.8. The average for quality is 85.4, against 87.3 last year and 89.2 in 1901.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of rye is 15.4 bushels, against 17 last year, 15.1 in 1901, and a ten-year average of 14.8. The average for quality is 88.4, against 91.8 last year and 89.4 in 1901. The average condition of rye on October 1 was 90.6, as compared with 93.6 one month ago and 92 on August 1, 1903.

The average condition of buckwheat on October 1 was 83, as compared with 91 one month ago, 80.5 on October 1, 1902, 90.0 on the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.7.

The average condition of flax on October 1 was 74, as compared with 80.5 one month ago and 80.3 on August 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1 was 74.6, against 84.3 one month ago, 82.5 on October 1, 1902, 54 on the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 73.1.

The average condition of tobacco on October 1 was 82.3, as compared with 83.4 one month ago and 82.9 on August 1, 1903.

On the basis of the condition of corn given by this report, and using the figures last furnished by the Department of Agriculture as to the area sown, 89,800,000 acres, the indicated yield of corn is 2,307,860,000 bushels. This compares with an indicated yield by the Government report of 2,289,900,000 bushels, and an indicated yield by the August 1 report of 2,245,000,000 bushels. It also compares with an actual corn crop last year of 2,523,048,000 bushels, and an actual yield in 1901, when there was a partial crop failure, of 1,522,519,891 bushels.

On the basis of the spring wheat yield per acre—14.4 bushels—reported by the department the indicated crop of spring wheat is 248,501,000 bushels, which compares with a yield indicated by the crop report of August 1, the last previous Government crop report to refer to spring wheat, of 239,872,000 bushels. The actual yield of spring wheat last year was 258,274,342 bushels, while in 1901 it was 289,625,717 bushels.

No report is made by the Department this month as to winter wheat, but, assuming the August 1 indication as unchanged, the total indicated wheat crop is 659,028,000 bushels, which compares with 669,841,000 bushels, the total crop indicated by the Government return of September 1, when the combined wheat condition and yield per acre—spring and winter—was reported. The actual total wheat crop last year was 670,063,000 bushels, and the actual crop in 1901 was 748,460,218 bushels.

BROUGHT IN CAPTOR DEAD.

Boy Prisoner Thought That Deputy Sheriff Had Merely Fainted.

Athol, Mass.—While driving from Petersham to Athol, Mass., with a fourteen-year-old prisoner, Carroll Archibald, of Petersham, charged with larceny of two cabbages, Deputy Sheriff Roswell P. Doane, of Athol, toppled over dead from heart disease.

The young prisoner picked up the reins and drove three and a half miles to a livery stable in Athol, where he asked assistance to revive Doane, who he thought had fainted.

Chief of Police Jacques, of Athol, after hearing the boy's story, ordered him removed from the lock-up to a hotel, where the lad, who was much unnerved, was given comfortable quarters.

TROLLEY MAGNATE OUT.

Stock Market Crash Causes W. B. Given's Loss of Fortune and Traction Leadership.

Lancaster, Pa.—William B. Given, President of the Lancaster County Railway and Light Company, has tendered his resignation as President, and with this comes the charge that discrepancies amounting to $100,000 or more have been discovered in his accounts, which are now in the hands of experts.

Mr. Given has been regarded as a man of large wealth, and has been noted as an operator on a very extensive scale in the stock market.

The recent slump in the market, it is said, caused him such heavey losses that he was unable to meet demands for margins.

Municipal Ownership Defeated.

At a special election the proposal to issue $710,000 municipal bonds for the purchase of the Geary Street Railroad, to enable the city of San Francisco, Cal., to operate the road, was defeated by 14,481 yeas to 10,745 nays. A two-thirds vote was required.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A board of army officers has been selected to visit Hawaii to study plans for fortifying the island.

Circuit Attorney Folk visited the President and enlisted his aid to extradite St. Louis boodlers from foreign countries.

The resignations of Captain Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Postoffice Department, and George A. C. Christiancy, assistant attorney in the same department, were accepted.

Commissioner Richards finds, on investigation into the Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, to be opened for settlement on November 10, that of the 763,337 acres about 522,000 acres are swamp land.

President Roosevelt is spending much of his time in preparing his message to Congress.

The President has signed the commission as ensign in the navy awarded to Gunner Levin J. Wallace, of Maryland.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

In Porto Rico 70,000 are in attendance at 1125 schools. In December, 1897, there were only 22,000 children attending school.

A commission is reducing the number of municipalities in the different provinces of the Philippine Islands. This will greatly reduce the expense of the Government.

General J. P. Sanger, in charge of the census work in the Philippines, says the census was completed in six weeks by 7000 enumerators. The civilized portion of the native population is 7,000,000 and the uncivilized population is about 600,000.

The measure prohibiting slave hunting has been passed by the legislative council of the Moro provinces, Philippine Islands.

The rebellion in Albay Province, Luzon, was ended by the surrender of General Ola and a number of his followers.

Ex-Mayor Fajardo, of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, has been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement.

DOMESTIC.

Elmer Heath, who killed Miss Katie Atkins at Salisbury, Md., was sent to prison instead of the gallows on the intercession of his victim's parents.

The Interurban Street Railway Company, New York City, which leases and operates all the lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, issued its first annual report, showing a net deficit of $272,136.71.

Judge Grosscup in a speech at Chicago advocated placing all corporations under national supervision.

The prices of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange have dwindled from $82,000 to $52,500.

The Executive Board of the United Workers of America has given official sanction to a strike of the miners in the States of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. The number of miners affected is about 25,000.

Rumors are rife in Chicago of a new combination to compete with the Packing House Trust.

Wall Street continued to show depressing evidence of the result of the disclosures in the shipbuilding scandal.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed for England on the Cedric.

The Tri-county Fair, Marysville, Ohio, ended in a riot. A mob of 1000 demolished all gambling devices and stoned and clubbed the gamblers. Several were wounded, one fatally.

In defense of her life, Mrs. Katherine Snowden, who had just remarried at Chicago, Ill., killed her former husband, Henry F. Smith, from whom she had been divorced only a short time.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, failed to scale the summit of Mount McKinley, in Alaska.

A bullet through his heart killed Albert M. Wetter, a prominent business man at Masillon, Ohio, but no cause is known for his suicide.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London was entertained by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Boston at the most magnificent banquet in the history of Boston.

The United States Government has purchased forty lots between Fort Monroe, Va., and Buckroe Beach in order that the fort may be enlarged. It is proposed to cut a canal across a 200-foot peninsula. This will place the fort on an island.

George F. Baer, President of the Reading, says that little loss was incurred by the coal strike.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain and France have agreed to use all possible pressure on Russia and Japan to avert war.

France's new arbitration treaty with England covers future disputes, present questions being reserved.

Russia has failed to fulfil her promise to evacuate Manchuria.

M. Pleske, the Russian Minister of Finance, has decided to advocate the appropriation of an additional $150,000 to defray the expenses of the Russian exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

A special dispatch from Che-Foo says the Russian fleet has sailed from Port Arthur with sealed orders, and its destination is supposed to be Korea, where Japan is said to be landing men.

In a fight near Kotchana 100 Bulgarians were killed. The Turks lost twelve killed and eighteen wounded.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill providing for an international steerable balloon competition at Rio Janeiro in 1904, for a prize of $100,000.

New Use For a Husband.

There is a very ingenious woman living near Meeker, who says that her liege lord and master does not and has not furnished the water to mix the bread for fifteen years. He is always lying around doing nothing. Two weeks ago he went to bed with a very slow fever and his wife got an idea that she could make an incubator of him. She put 100 eggs around him, but he is getting cross and uneasy and she is afraid he will quit the nest as he never has stuck to any job three weeks. If this should prove a success it will nearly destroy the helpful hens' summer vacation.—Chandler (Okla.) News.

Dullness in the Doll Business.

The doll export trade from the Thuringia district of Germany has been unsatisfactory during the last fiscal year, and were it not for the business with the United States the distress among this trade would be lamentable. During the year ended June 30, 1903, the export of dolls and toys from this district to the United States amounted $1,840,013 out of a total export of $3,552,609, showing how important this trade with the United States is to the doll and toy makers of Thuringia.

A Large Egyptian Dictionary.

The large Egyptian Dictionary about to be published by the Berlin Academy of Sciences is being put together on the basis of a distribution of slips, of which no fewer than 280,000 have been sent out. In this way, says the London Standard's correspondent, by far the largest portion of the Egyptian language has already been covered. The work is going on under the direction of Professor Erman.

Siberian Butter.

A recent remarkable illustration of the influence of railway transportation on commerce is given by the opening of the western section of the Trans-Siberian Railway. There were only 140 dairies in Siberia in 1898, which produced for export about 5,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1892 there were 2500 dairies, producing upward of 90,000,000 pounds.

Mexico now has 60,000 American residents and $323,000,000 American money.

Half the novels printed in France are exported. N. Y.—42

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Champion Truant.

Berlin lays claim to the distinction of having the champion truant of the world. He is a boy of ten. Nothing could make him attend school, and it finally became necessary to send him thither each day in charge of a policeman. This lasted for a week or so, and then he began to run away from home at night so that the policeman could not find him in the morning. To stop this practice he was locked up. One night he jumped from the window in the room where he was confiened and landed in the street, thirty feet below, with his skull and most of his ribs broken.

Broad-Gauge Bridges.

The officials of India have had under consideration the advisability of arranging that all girders of large bridges on meter-gauge railways should be designed to carry five feet six inch gauge loads. It is found that the general dimensions of large girders for the two gauges and of the masonry which carries them are nearly identical, and that the additional cost of providing the heavier girder would rarely be excessive, and in all cases would bear but a small proportion to the cost fo the whole bridge.

Tin in Alaska.

The discoveries of tin in the Cape York region of Alaska bid fair to give increased prosperity to the manufacture in this country, and to obviate the necessity of importing the raw material from Europe or the Straits Settlements. Reports state that prospectors have made small fortunes during the summer. Hydraulic machinery will be introduced, and a constant supply is expected.—Pittsburg Post.

DELUGE BRINGS DEATH

Record Breaking Torrent Descends on New York City and Vicinity.

CAUSES WIDE-SPREAD DAMAGE

Large Section of Manhattan and Brooklyn Under Water — Several Lives Lost at Various Points — Dam at Pompton Lake Bursts—Paterson, N. J., Menaced by Destructive Floods.

New York City.—At least eight lives were sacrificed in accidents caused by the deluge of rain, a dozen persons are missing, and property worth many millions of dollars was destroyed by flood. Such a downpour has never before been chronicled in New York, and it will require several weeks for the municipal authorities and the railroad corporations to repair the damage done.

In many respects the storm was similar to the great blizzard of March, 1888, as it came from the southeast, and was drawn here into the path of another storm already raging. The weather was warm, however, and there was a phenomenal rain instead of snow.

Waves surged through city streets; entire sections were isolated for hours by vast lakes that rendered traffic impossible; railroad trains and trolleys had to be abandoned; cellars were inundated, extinguishing the fires of factories and bringing commerce almost to a standstill; public parks were wrecked and many walls were demolished.

The death list may be increased by ten. Duttonville, a suburb of Passaic, N. J., was wiped out of existence by the breaking of the Westbrook dam, and 300 families are homeless.

In Brooklyn the damage was even greater than in Manhattan. Miles of outlying territory were submerged, and the only means of communication was by hastily constructed rafts. Schoolhouses were closed and fire engines answering alarms had their fires extinguished by the flood. Five horses were drowned in one of the city streets. Part of the retaining wall at Brooklyn Heights fell.

Paterson, N. J., which is just recovering from the ravages of fire followed by flood, again suffered. Mary Hadley, fourteen years old, was standing on a bridge crossing what is known as Molly Ann's Brook, when the bridge was washed away, carrying her to her death. The water was five feet deep in streets near the river, and the lower stories of many houses had to be abandoned. Boats were used to remove persons in exposed positions and to carry provisions to others who did not wish to abandon their homes.

Paterson was cut off from direct telegraphic communication with New York. Throughout the evening all telegrams from Paterson had to be relayed by way of Philadelphia.

The dam confining the waters of Pompton Lake, N. J., burst, causing damage to the amount of $100,000. The iron bridge across the Ramapo River was carried away, and a hundred houses below it were partly submerged. The engine room of the Pompton Iron and Steel Works was demolished. Pompton was isolated, as no trains could pass. The lake, which was emptied, was more than a mile long and half a mile wide.

Nearly all the cities in Northern New Jersey were partly flooded. Electric light plants had to close, schools could not open and many houses were wrecked.

Great damage was done in New York State. Two men were drowned at Garnersville by the carrying away of a bridge over which they were driving. They had one companion, who escaped with his life. At Big Hill, near Newburg, two men were killed by a landslide. While a hundred spectators were on the lower village bridge at Catskill watching the freshet a brick barge, on which were James Maley and "Doc" Mitchell, broke away from its fastenings and crashed into the bridge, carrying away the largest span. Five men were seen to go down with the mass of iron. Two of them, Captain Michael Moran and William Dwyer, were drowned. The others were swept ashore and escaped.

While railroads were generally able to run some trains in and out of New York, all suffered. One branch of the Erie road was abandoned after fruitless attempts to get through a train. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, the West Shore and the Susquehanna were blocked during a portion of the day. The New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford trains ran irregularly.

Many persons were unable to get to their homes from this city, and residents of the suburbs were subjected to vexatious delays in coming here to their business. Those who arrived by ferry found difficulty in crossing the expanse of water that flowed through the streets along the river front.

Wilson S. Bissell Dead.

Wilson S. Bissell, former Postmaster General, died a few days ago in Buffalo, N. Y. He was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., December 31, 1847. He studied law, and later joined the firm known as Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. Mr. Bissell came to be known as one of the ablest lawyers in the country. In accepting the Postmaster Generalship in 1893 Mr. Bissell made great personal sacrifices. Since his retirement he has practiced law in Buffalo. When President Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell was best man at the wedding. Mr. Bissell remained a bachelor until February 6, 1890, when he married Miss Louisa Fowler Sturges, of Geneva, N. Y.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ENDORSES PERUNA.

Pe-ru-na Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio:
Gentlemen:---"I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Peru-na and I believe with good effect."---W. S. SCHLEY---Washington, D. C.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, one of the foremost, notable heroes of the nineteenth century. A name that starts terror in the heart of every Spaniard. A man of steady nerve, clear head, undaunted courage and prompt decision.

Approached by a friend recently, his opinion was asked as to the efficacy of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy. Without the slightest hesitation he gave this remedy his endorsement. It appeared on later conversation that Peruna has been used in his family, where it is a favorite remedy.

Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American people. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction that the remedy is all that he says it is.

The fact is Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity.

Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. This is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements.

Address The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

Modern Maxims.

Matrimony is like a ropewalk—lots of twists in it. Nothing equals unhappiness, but happiness exceeds it. A tiny child's hand may lead a strong man where no brute force can drive or drag him. Putting a ring on a woman's finger often puts a man under her thumb.—Scottish American.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Sermon in a Sentence.

If you are morose, moody or despondent; if you have a habit of worrying or fretting about things, or any other fault which hinders your growth or progress, think persistently of the opposite virtue and practice it until it is yours by force of habit.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

More Snuff Used Now.

The snuff users of the United States have increased in number about six per cent. a year for several years, taking the annual consumption of snuff as the basis of calculation. The aggregate weight of pinches of snuff taken last year was 18,000,000 pounds.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Twenty-four persons living in County Tipperary, Ireland, are centenarians.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A new lighthouse costing over $2,500,000 is in course of erection at Folkestone.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

It is said that Texas alone markets $50,000,000 worth of cattle annually.

Worthy to Receive Pension.

A certain charitable organization in the city had a request the other day from a young Italian threatened with consumption who wanted help to get back to Italy in the hope of saving his life. An agent was sent to investigate, and, as usual, asked the young man's mother for a list of the members of the family. The blanks furnished for this formality have nine spaces left for children. The agent filled up one blank and still the list went on. She filled two blanks without a word, the list of children stopping at eighteen. When she turned in her report it embraced the following official recommendation: "That the boy be sent to Italy, and that the mother be recommended to President Roosevelt for a pension."—New York Times.

A Jig and a Cripple.

An old fiddle and an Irish reel recently wrought a remarkable cure in Norristown, Pa. Ann McKenzie two years ago fell and broke her leg. The injury left her lame and on crutches. At Mrs. McKenzie's new home in Moore street many of her friends assembled to give her a house warming. With crutches at her side, she became an interested spectator as the dancing warmed up the boys and girls, and when the wielder of the bow struck up "The Irish Washerwoman," to the surprise of the assemblage, Mrs. McKenzie sprang to her feet, and was soon in the centre of the room, dancing like a youngster. She now goes about without the aid of crutches, and is receiving congratulations on her recovery.

A Match For the Cockney.

A story reaches me of a stockbroking "sportsman" who had gone to the Highlands with a shooting party. Thinking, with Cockney assurance, to take a rise out of an old Highland shepherd, he said:

"You have a fine view from this mountain, Donald."

"Tere is, indeed, a grand view," replied Donald, impassively.

"I'm told, Donald, you can see America from it."

"America!" echoed Donald, "far ayont America! We can see te moon."

The Cockney subsided.—London Free Lance.

The total incomes of all American farmers last year was about $5,500,000,000.

The Bones of the Three Kings.

Cardinal Ferrari, who attended the German Catholic Congress, took back with him to Milan as a present the bones of the three kings, Melchior, Gaspas and Balthasar, which were the most famous relics in the Cologne Cathedral. The legend is that the relics were taken away from a Milan church by Frederick Barbarossa's men, and the gift is intended as a restitution.

A proportion of 7.19 per 1000 of French conscripts have been exempted from military service from 1850 to 1900.

The large number of calendars issued each new year is sufficient to give every man, woman and child three or four.

For Rheumatism

Neuralgia Sprains
Lumbago Bruises
Backache Soreness
Sciatica Stiffness

Use the old reliable remedy

St. Jacobs Oil

Price, 25c. and 50c.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY **LAND WARRANTS** issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

Wanted Agents for our Prepared Roofings, Paints, Varnish, &c. Elegant side-line for salesmen. Good commission or salary. Write for samples, prices, contract, etc. ARMITAGE MANUFACTURING CO., Richmond, Va.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. He gets bilious. He needs a good liver pill—Ayer's Pills. They act directly on the liver, cure biliousness. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. *Fast Color Eyelets used. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.*

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Happy Pills CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

LET THIS COUPON BE YOUR MESSENGER OF DELIVERANCE FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND URINARY TROUBLES.

It's the people who doubt and become cured while they doubt who praise Doan's Pills the highest.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

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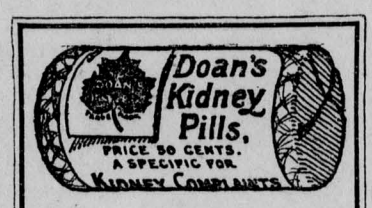

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B. F. BALLARD.

A Petrifying Man.

Andrew Buchler, a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, is becoming petrified. His stomach and intestines are so hardened that they resist every effort of medicine and are almost impervious to instruments. Buchler comes from northern Minnesota and was a very strong man. Some months ago his digestive organs refused to perform their functions and he sought treatment at his home. He could get no relief and came to St. Paul. He has been at the hospital for six weeks. He is kept packed in ice and artificial digestion is employed to keep him alive. He gets no solid food, existing on ice water and milk.

True Heroism.

Heroism is simple, and yet it is rare. Every one who does the best he can do is a hero.—Josh Billings.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

GRETCHEN LOVE SACRIFICE.

BY A. GREEN.

Chapter II.

"Thy fate is the common fate of all, into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary."—Longfellow.

Time hurries along. That treasure placed in the hands of Gretchen and her husband grew as all boys grow and was dearly loved and well cared for. With surroundings such as to help him become a healthy, sturdy boy out of which a man full of the highest attributes of manhood could be expected in future years. Comfort, love and contentment are great blessings, and all seem to have been measured out unreservedly to our friends and their boy Frederick, lovingly called Fritz, named in honor of the father of Frantz who from across the great water had sent many loving greetings, and more substantial remembrances to the newcomer.

All went merry for several years, and the centre of joy and love was Fritz every day. Gretchen found her boy more dear, and the mother love within her grew stronger and more and more endearing as her boy each day showed promise of future manliness, and when Gretchen complained to Frantz that her eyes were giving her trouble, he laughingly told her to stop her ever-knitting which was enough to spoil any pair of eyes, not half so lovely as her's were. Thinking to rest her eyes and so allow them to regain their normal condition our good housewife put away some of the many articles which required close application, and during the absence of her husband at his daily occupation, when none was present except her own dear Fritz, she would hold him in close embrace and look long into his bright, blue eyes, and lovingly fondle his golden tresses. Notwithstanding the enforced rest she was giving her eyes, she was obliged to admit to herself that her dear one's charms seemed to her less bright than in former days. An inward fear crept over the loving mother's thoughts as she again and again pressed her boy in loving clasp and prayed that the light might not be taken from her eyes and forever shut from her view the beautiful features of her darling boy.

But little do we know of the future. A great calamity hovered near our Gretchen and her boy, long days and sleepless nights wherein none but God could comfort, were close at hand. Frantz had been a trusted employee of a great railway system for a number of years, from the lowly position given to the German immigrant he had steadily advanced, step by step, every promotion earned by earnest endeavor to do his whole duty, we find our Frantz one of holding the very responsible position of switchman.

His was no ordinary work, but was at a point where a number of tracks intersected in such a manner as to make the least mistake on part of switchman or those who controlled him by signals, liable to endanger very often the lives of the many travelers who daily traversed that section of this great railroad system.

Frantz kissed his boy and his loved Gretchen and laughingly waved good-bye as he left home, that home wherein love presided, that home reared for love and maintained by love's strength. Little he thought as a last glimpse was taken of the dear ones that never more would he again behold their loving, smiling faces until that day in the beautiful city where love is supreme, he would again meet them never more to part, where all tears shall be wiped away and joy reign forever more.

Long will be remembered that awful event which brought sorrow and desolation to that home. Frantz found everything as usual at his place of employment no thought came to him that death lurked near. Intent on keeping everything in good shape, he walked, oil can in hand, from one lever to the other, giving each a portion of oil, so that when a signal was received the switches would respond readily. The morning was clear and balmy in early autumn, the air was fresh and and all nature seemed full of joy. The great anthracite coal strike had but recently been settled, the road was taxed to its utmost capacity to handle the ever-increasing traffic. The shutting down of the mines had, to a large degree, very greatly crippled the various industries along this and other great thorougfares, and now that employer and employee had again agreed on a satisfactory basis of operation, every car and every trainman was kept busy.

Trains come down from mines on what is known as "wild cat" schedule, controlled by train dispatchers in superintendent's office at some central point. Sometimes trains would get belated and that would require great precaution on the part of those in charge of regulating their time and also the switchman, but long practice had made our Frantz a trusted employee, ever ready for duty.

In this particular part of our state many very beautiful and picturesque retreats are found and many excursions are made from Philadelphia and other more distant cities to see the beauty of nature. This autumn morning a large party from Bethlehem was to come through. Frantz knew of the special and was in readiness for it, as all railroaders keep a sharp lookout for specials so our switchman was on the alert for the excursionists.

Suddenly far up the line to the north he sees what seems but a black speck. No regular train was due from that point until after the special had passed and Frantz looked again vainly trying to convince himself that he was wrong. The speck at first but small grew larger and Frantz knew that some one had blundered. The special was due and well he knew the sad fate that awaited those aboard that train should the two meet at the crossing. Thoughts crowded his mind of what it meant to him if he remained at his post. Like a flash the features of those loved one in the vine-clad cottage passed through his brain and seem to draw him away from that fatal spot. Well he knew that should the special and wild cat coal train, as he thought was coming, (but in in reality a run-away section of coal cars), met at the switch, an accident such as had not often been heard of would be recorded, and maybe hundreds of homes made desolate and grief stricken.

The excursion train, as a special having right of way, was now whistling for the switch which Frantz, from stern sense of duty, held firm in hand. On came the coal train its relentless rumbling seemingly threatening and warning him to make way, but a few hundren yards around the curve could plainly be heard the on-coming special with its precious cargo of pleasure seekers. One chance only and that was—

(To be continued.)

"Is Mamie's new hat becoming?"

"It must be. I heard one of the other girls say it looked as if she bought it at a rummage sale."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 18—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Great men of the Bible—What Moses teaches us.—Ex. xxxiv, 28-35; Matt. xvii, 3, 4; Heb. iii, 1-5.

The life of Moses is the most easily remembered of all the Old Testament characters. It is divided into three equal periods of forty years each. He was born in Egypt and spent his first forty years there, being trained in the home and afterward in the palace, where he learned all the wisdom of the Egyptians for the work which God had in store for him. His second period was spent in Midian, whither God sent him after a serious exhibition of impulsiveness that He might teach him the lesson of patience. The third period of his life was spent in leading the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan, and, this accomplished, God called him up higher. Alone with God on Mount Neto he "fell in sleep" and was not seen on earth again until he appeared with Moses upon the Mount of Transfiguration.

The life of Moses is rich in practical lessons, and the difficulty is not what to say, but what to leave unsaid in the limited space before us. Yet some lessons in the life of Moses stand out more prominently before us, and these may be mentioned.

1. Moses teaches the importance of education for a successful life work. Many decry education, but it cannot be done without in the light of Moses' life. God educated him in the home, in the learning of the schools of Egypt and in the great school of experience before he had him ready for his life work. He spent eighty years in preparing him to do forty years' work. And it paid. His life stands out in great prominence as the deliverer of his nation and, under God, its founder and lawgiver. Too much time and study cannot be spent in preparing for a life work if it is to be a great and successful one.

2. Moses teaches a lesson on Christ. In many respects he was a type of the Christ who was to come to Israel and to the world. But, with all his greatness, he cannot be compared to Christ. Moses served God as a servant, Christ served Him as a son, and if we honor and try to imitate the life of God's great servant how much more we should honor and love and imitate the life of the Son of God? Christ was far superior to Moses, and should therefore have a far more superior place in our hearts and lives.

3. Moses teaches a lesson in faithfulness to God. With but one exception, an act of disobedience that cost him an entrance into Canaan, Moses was most faithful to God. He carried out his instructions in relation to Pharaoh, he followed his guidance in the wilderness and organized the nation and the national church upon the lines laid down by God, and God rewarded his faithfulness. He took him to Himself and honored him beside Elijah in that most interesting scene in the life of Christ upon the Mount of Transfiguration. Like Moses, let us be faithful and there will be laid up for us "a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give us in that day."

BIBLE READINGS.

Ex. ii, 1-10; iii, 1-10; xii, 21-28; xv, 1-18; xxxiv, 29-35; xxxvi, 2-7; xxxiv, 1-12; Josh. i, 1-7; Matt. vii, 1-8; I Cor. xv, 58.

Maryland Song.

The Maryland Endeavorers make the welkin ring with their state song, which they sing to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland." The song in its entirety is as follows:

File into rank for Christ today,
Oh, Maryland, dear Maryland.
Free to the breeze His banners play,
Maryland, dear Maryland.
Your noblest work for Him be done
From early dawn to setting sun,
Nor cease till latest victory's won,
Maryland, my Maryland.

CHORUS.

Shout, shout for joy the glad refrain,
Maryland, my Maryland.
Our King shall claim His own again,
Maryland, my Maryland.

"Christ and His church" your watchword be,
Maryland, dear Maryland,
Till time becomes eternity,
Maryland, dear Maryland.
His gospel spread through all the land,
His heralds each Endeavor band,
And may they make a gallant stand
For Maryland, dear Maryland.

Oh, sound the call both loud and well,
In Maryland, dear Maryland,
For all who would His legions swell,
Maryland, my Maryland.
From mountain, river, hill and plain
Ring out the loud, resounding strain
And bid the welkin ring again
In Maryland, my Maryland.

Additions to the Church.

During the past year 175,000 have come from the ranks of Christian Endeavor into the membership of the churches, and thousands more would have come if more pastors had appreciated what a magnificent field for evangelistic effort God had placed at their hand.—William Shaw in General Secretary's Report at Denver Convention.

Modern Heroism.

Modern heroism does not consist of throwing away our lives on some fanciful field of honor, but in enduring successfully the little trials and temptations of everyday life.—Religious Herald.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 18, "The Law of the Harvest." Text, John xii, 23-26.

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth by itself alone; but if it die, it beareth much fruit."

Every one knows that who knows anything of planting and harvesting. Who first learned it, among men, we are not certain. Perhaps it was that first son of man, Cain. It was a great discovery to find the secret of vegetable life. What wealth of possibilities is in the grasp of that discoverer! Calculate what harvests can be had from this single seed in the world fields now wilderness in the ages to come! What accumulation, what distribution, what feeding of multitudes, what industries! Measure the volume of the world's agriculture and all the commerce and industries related to it, and you may then estimate the worth of this discovery of the first man who penetrated the secret of nature and learned how to make the earth yield him harvests from his own seed sowing.

Is that all he learned? That is all. He learned about wheat and its growing—seed and earth and increase of wheat—nothing more. That is why "in the process of time it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto Jehovah." He could plant and he could gather, but he could not make seed reproduce itself. Jehovah must do that. "Jehovah, be favorable and give greater harvests." Jehovah is the reproducer of wheat. We want wheat, and so worship the wheat god with the offerings of wheat. We give little and expect much. That is the law of harvest. It is our business to plant and gather, build barns and hoard wheat. It is God's business to give us all the wheat we want. That is what Cain learned. It is all His children have yet learned in harvest field and wheat pit. Wheat is known, but God is unknown.

Is that the secret of nature? Far from it. That is only the parable. The law of harvest is a spirit given and spirit discovered law.

The Son of Man discovered the law of wheat harvest and taught it to His brethren. There must be planting and gathering. This is the work of men. The increase must come from God. He says, "Whosoever would save his life shall lose it." Keep the seed unplanted and you shall reap no harvest.

"Whosoever shall lose his life for My sake and the gospel's shall save it."

You have powers and all the equipment of human life. What will you do with yourself? To cast yourself into the midst of the world's darkness and the damp of its misery and sin, to realize the decay of all outward advantage, to deliberately shut yourself from the sunshine of worldly gayety and gain, to die to its honors and praises and blaming—this is sowing. But to feel your inner nature expand as the outer decays, to realize the steady impulse and expansion, the elevation of soul bursting the old, outer husk of bodily appetites and earthly lusts—this is the growing power of God transforming seed into blade and ear and full grain in the ear. What marvels of grace and wisdom and beauty! We know the decay of earthly planting in order to know ourselves as we become blade and ear and mature wheat. But the single seed has now become thirty. Planted in the manner of Jesus, we rise in His likeness.

Are you learning the secret of the law of harvest? Not that any of us has yet mastered it. Only the Christ has yet been offered up as a kind of first fruits. We grow on until the angel reapers shall sing "harvest home." Then shall the Son of Man bring of the fruits of earth unto Jehovah and shall not be ashamed, because the Lord shall have respect unto the offering and the offerer. Are you growing into an acceptable offering which Christ shall be able to present to the Father with joy at that day?

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Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

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